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MEXICAN OFFER OF INTERIM PERMITS PLEASES OIL MEN

Americans Eager to Accept Mr. Carranza's New Plan, but Insist That Pending Legislation Must Not Be Retroactive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—American oil companies here regard with satisfaction the temporary agreement arrived at with President Carranza of Mexico, "without prejudice to either party," as a preliminary step to legislation for the effecting of an amicable settlement of the whole question, and expect to resume drilling operations immediately, so Herbert G. Wylie, general manager of the Mexican Petroleum Company, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. This agreement provides that provisional permits to drill wells may be granted to the oil companies pending for them until the Mexican Congress shall enact permanent legislation, neither side conceding any of its claims up to that time.

"We are perfectly willing to abide by the present temporary agreement," said Mr. Wylie, "and we confidently expect the enactment of proper legislation to safeguard our interests when the Mexican Congress meets. We are not conceding any of our rights under this, nor is Mexico; nothing is being given up, one way or the other.

Retroactive Laws Opposed
"We are also perfectly willing that the Mexican Government shall enact any laws it may please concerning subsoil rights to land so far not claimed or developed. But we stand upon our rights as American citizens to all land claimed, developed, or acquired for purposes of development by American oil men prior to this time; legislation enacted must not be retroactive.

"American oil men went into Mexico upon the invitation of the government under President Diaz about 1902, and we shall expect the Government of the United States, as it has already more than once promised, to protect our complete rights to the land that we have acquired and developed."

The telegram from President Carranza announcing that temporary permits would be issued without the relinquishment of either side of any contentions sustained, came in response to petitions of the oil companies that temporary relief should be given pending a permanent settlement, as the output of oil from Mexico was being seriously curtailed. Permits would be granted, he said, for the operation of all wells commenced or drilled since May 1, 1917, and those finished or in the process of drilling.

Forty-Six Companies Accept
The petitions for permits to drill must, he said, contain the statement that they do not mean the acquisition of any new right nor the claim that the Mexican Government by issuing them abandons any right it may wish to sustain.

Forty-six oil companies signed a reply to President Carranza thanking him for so promptly granting the relief asked and saying that their representatives would be instructed to proceed to obtain permits along the lines indicated by him.

It is thought by oil men that the State Department at Washington was instrumental in bringing about the agreement, and that officials of the United States Shipping Board were active in bringing it about, as oil was greatly needed for merchant ships. It is also believed by them that the Mexican Congress will not uphold Mr. Carranza's proposed legislation nationalizing or confiscating oil lands but that laws satisfactory to American and other interests in the country will be passed.

Washington Comment

Carranza Offer Viewed as Effort to Lessen Friction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The announcement just made in Mexico City that the Carranza Government had agreed to grant provisional permits to American petroleum producers to resume oil drilling suspended last November was favorably commented on by officials of the State Department yesterday. These officials saw in this effort to lessen friction on this particular score.

When shown the announcement, Henry P. Fletcher, United States Ambassador to Mexico, now on special detail at the State Department, commented favorably and asserted that this solution, as a temporary expedient, was recommended to the Mexican Government when Gen. Candido Aguilar, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, was in Washington last spring. These temporary permits are to continue until permanent oil legislation is enacted. The legislative situation at present, with regard to the oil code, was said to be:

The Mexican Senate on December 8, 1919, passed a bill which virtually embodied many provisions of the various executive decrees which the United States Government contended violated rights legally acquired by American nationals and therefore was unsatisfactory to the United States Government and investors. President Carranza vetoed this measure.

The Mexican Congress to be elected

In July will take its seat on September 1, when the bill that has passed the Senate will be reintroduced, unless an extraordinary session of Congress should be called in the interim, and then will come the first opportunity for a consideration of new oil legislation. It is not believed that an extraordinary session of the Congress will be called, because of the bitter political campaign which will be in progress from now on.

It is the hope of government officials that when the new Mexican Congress and President take office there will be manifested a strong desire for an amicable settlement of the oil problem, which has repeatedly brought Mexico and the United States near the breaking point and has caused the dispatch to Mexico of a number of protests, from other nations as well as the United States.

The belief is general that the action of President Carranza prepares the way for a friendly adjustment of disputes. It is hoped that the oil companies will accept in good faith the "overture" of Mexico.

ANOTHER SINN FEIN OUTRAGE REPORTED

Second Assistant Commissioner of Dublin Metropolitan Police Is Shot and Killed—British Labor Delegates Visit Thurles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—The second assistant commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, R. T. Redmond, was shot and killed in Harcourt Street, Dublin, yesterday evening. This latest outrage is attributed to Sinn Fein and occurred close to the old Sinn Fein offices. Mr. Redmond was recently transferred from Belfast to assist, it is understood, in the investigation into the recent attack on Viscount French and generally to increase the efficiency of the joint detective service of the Dublin Metropolitan Police and the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Yesterday the British Labor delegates visited Thurles, County Tipperary, where some extraordinary scenes occurred on Tuesday. A police constable, Finnigan by name, was shot on his way home, and police search parties subsequently turned out and raided various houses. It is stated that after the excitement had subsided, the police and the military patrols, for some reason not yet explained, fired repeated volleys into a number of houses. The estimate of the damage done is placed at £5000. Meantime characteristically Irish scenes are marking the attempt of the Sinn Fein Industrial Commission to hold its sittings. This commission, which was appointed to investigate the Irish industrial resources and includes Colonel Moore and Darrell Piggis, was proclaimed, and has attempted to sit in Cork, but has been driven from one building to another.

The British Labor delegation has received various deputations, no communications having yet passed, however, with the Sinn Fein Party.

FINANCE MINISTER OF GERMANY ASSAILED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—The former Chancellor, Dr. Charles Helfferich, attacked the Finance Minister, Matthias Erzberger, in a two-hour speech before the National Assembly today.

Dr. Helfferich accused Mr. Erzberger of being a "political swindler and grafter" and said that the Finance Minister had made a great fortune during the war. He said Mr. Erzberger had no money before the war and that he now was "so wealthy that his personal expenditures were nothing short of a public scandal."

Mr. Erzberger replied stating he had no fear of an investigation of his finances.

Answering Dr. Helfferich's charges that he had acted against the best interests of Germany in signing the armistice, Mr. Erzberger said he had committed no crime, but had acted on a telegram from Field Marshal von Hindenburg in which the latter said: "Sign even if you can obtain no concessions."

He also said the southern German states were threatening to sign separately, and that only prompt action saved the political disruption of the Empire.

BRITISH IRONMOLDERS TO RETURN TO WORK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MANCHESTER, England (Thursday).—The ironmolders' ballot, the result of which was declared in Manchester today, shows 17,667 in favor of resumption of work and 11,263 against. This means a termination of the strike which has lasted since the middle of September and which has thrown thousands of men, indirectly connected with the ironfounding industry, out of employment, irrespective of the 50,000 men engaged in the industry, who have been on strike.

Strike in Trieste Called Off
ROME, Italy (Thursday).—Advices from Trieste say that the strike of telegraph operators throughout the country has been called off and the men will resume work tomorrow. The strike began on January 15.

FRENCH PREMIER STATES HIS POLICY

Mr. Millerand, in Ministerial Statement, Insists on Need of Increasing Production—Confidence in Government Voted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The ministerial declaration of Alexander Millerand, the new French Premier, is very short and contains the ideas he expressed in his electoral speech. After taking up his financial plans and the application of the Peace Treaty, Mr. Millerand demands of Parliament a determined cooperation, in order to allow him successfully to pursue the difficult task he has undertaken. He insists on the necessity of developing production and announces that the government will ask for a reduction in military service.

The declaration ends by saying that the Cabinet intends to obtain not merely a momentary approbation but long confidence and ask the chambers immediately to express their opinion.

Following Mr. Millerand's statement, the Chamber of Deputies expressed its confidence in the government by the vote of 273 to 23.

Mr. Ribbentrop, general secretary of the general commissary of the republic, has been charged with the interim functions of commissioner of the republic of Strasbourg, in place of Mr. Millerand.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Maintaining "the alliances that have saved the world" will be one of the chief aims of the new Cabinet in France, the new Premier, Alexander Millerand, announced in his ministerial declaration of policy today.

The declaration began with a graceful reference to Georges Clemenceau, the retiring Premier. Mr. Millerand pointed out that he had been called "to the formidable honor of succeeding a Ministry presided over by a great patriot, who, in the eyes of the world, is the incarnation of victory." The declaration continued:

"The execution of all the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles will be law to us. We shall pursue it without violence or feebleness—with unshakable firmness. It includes the close and cordial maintenance of the alliances which have saved the world. Without our allies, those of the first as of the last hour, what trial would not have been in store for us? What would have been the fate of our allies if France had not served four long years as the cover to civilization?"

Mr. Millerand also alluded to the League of Nations, saying that the government had confidence in it and would do all it could to help strengthen the League's organization.

To rely upon promises for the future as a guarantee of peace is to invite a new war. France and the reparations due her, would be inexorably neglected. Consequently no enterprise involving the use of the Nation's land or sea forces would be decided upon without the advice of its military chiefs and taking into consideration the fulfillment of its international obligation.

The Premier said the government would take particular care to promote the development of friendly relations with the lesser nations.

Liberty of Action Reserved

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Public opinion is very calm about the new Cabinet, which, it is believed, prepares the way for a big ministry. A group of the Republican entente, numbering 185 members of the Chamber of Deputies, has declared that it intends to reserve complete liberty of action as the composition of the new ministry does not satisfy the National Republican Social Union.

DUTCH AND GERMAN COMMERCIAL PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday).—The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that the Dutch and German plenipotentiaries have agreed upon a commercial proposal to be submitted to their respective governments. Under the scheme Holland grants Germany a credit of 200,000,000 florins, which are payable within 10 years at the latest and 60,000,000 of which are earmarked for the purchase in Holland of foodstuffs produced in Holland or in the Dutch Indies, while 140,000,000 will be used to purchase raw material, the credit to be renewable.

Germany in return undertakes the delivery, for four years, of coal to the same extent as provided by the coal contract in force to the end of 1919. Also the output of the collieries near Limburg on the German frontier, which are already owned by a Dutch company, is to go to Holland for 33 years.

KING HOLDS MEETING OF PRIVY COUNCIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday).—King George today made a special trip from the royal country estate at Sandringham to London to hold a meeting of the Privy Council. The King granted an audience to Viscount Grey, who recently returned from Washington. Late in the day the King returned to Sandringham.

POLICY OF THE NEW PREMIER OF CHINA

Peking Program Includes Army Reduction, the Expansion of Education, Economy and Measures for Border Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Advices reaching Washington yesterday indicated the character of the policy the new Premier of China, Chin Yun-Peng, will follow in the effort now on foot in that country to secure rehabilitation and ward off efforts at aggrandizement from the outside. The program announced from Peking embodies the following planks: Reduction of the army, consolidation and reform of finance, appointment of officials of ability, universal expansion of education, industrial and commercial development, unity of judicial affairs, "a decided policy for the defense of the borders," and economy in administrative expenditures.

Information simultaneously reaching here threw light upon a recent cablegram to the Chinese Legation announcing that the peace negotiations between North and South China, which were suspended several months ago, would be resumed at once with the hope that national solidarity would be established.

An agreement is reported to have been reached between Hsu Shih-chang, the successful northern military leader who effected the restoration of outer Mongolia to Chinese sovereignty, and Sun Yat-sen, by which the original Chinese Parliament dissolved by President Yuan Shi-kai will be restored. General Hsu is said to be attempting to bring Sun Yat-sen and former Premier Tuan Chi-jui together.

Southerners, as well as northerners, are said to have come to a realization that the division of the country was not only harmful to China internally, but disadvantageous to her in her foreign relations, making the conclusion of foreign loans, especially, more difficult. At the same time the disunion, it is felt by both factions, might reach a stage where ambitious military leaders in both sections could set up dictatorships prejudicial to the future unity of the country and dangerous to the interests of the Chinese Republic.

Treaty Proposals

China Approached by Newly-Formed European States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—China has been approached by newly formed and recognized European states with proposals for the negotiation of treaties of commerce, according to advices from Peking received here. While China is willing to accede to such proposals, she will enter into these treaties only on condition that they contain no provisions for ex-territoriality privileges.

There is a strong agitation in China in favor of the abrogation of all ex-territorial rights enjoyed by foreign nations in China, but leading Chinese are said to realize that until judicial reforms are introduced and until foreign nationals in China can obtain justice in Chinese courts under legal procedure equal to that of the west, there is no likelihood of the ex-territoriality enjoyed by the foreign powers being relinquished.

BRITISH DELEGATES DUE BACK IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Prime Minister and the other members of the British delegation are due in London from Paris tonight. Mr. Bonar Law and Winston Spencer Churchill have already arrived and a series of Cabinet meetings in preparation for the coming session is now anticipated.

New French Plenipotentiaries Named

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Alexander Millerand, the new French Premier, Frederick François-Marsal, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Isaac, the Minister of Commerce, and Maurice Paleologue, former ambassador to Russia, have been appointed French plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference. The Cabinet approved and President Poincaré signed a decree to this effect today. The new appointees replace George Clemenceau, Stephen Pichon, Louis Klotz, and Andre Tardieu, who resigned with their resignation from the Ministry. Jules Cambon remains the fifth member of the peace delegation.

A similar decree was signed appointing Charles A. Jonnart as the delegate of France on the reparations commission. The Controller-General, Mr. Manclair, was named as assistant delegate.

GENERAL REVIEW OF RUSSIAN SITUATION

Some Bolshevik Claims Proved to Be Exaggerated or Inaccurate—Message Has Been Received From Admiral Koltchak

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday).—There is no marked development in the military situation according to a statement from an authoritative military source. Some Bolshevik claims are proved to be exaggerated or inaccurate. For example, they have not yet captured Krasnovodsk. In Mesopotamia, Hamdan Shalash, despite the ultimatum presented to him, is causing considerable trouble. On January 11 a party of his tribesmen attacked Abu Kemal but was beaten off. Aeroplanes did good service, one of them picking up a wounded British officer and carrying him 250 miles.

In the Russian fighting, the Letts have captured 13,000 prisoners since January 5, in their attack between Lake Peipus and the River Dvina. On the south Russian front, the situation has become more stabilized, owing to the exhaustion of the Bolshevik cavalry, and their shortage of supplies. Efforts to destroy either or both the Don and the volunteer armies and because of a rally to General Denikin of the Don and Kuban Cossacks in view of the imminent danger to their country.

In Siberia, where the Bolshevik advance has slowed down, the Democratic Party of Irkutsk is endeavoring to form a new government and with some allied assistance is maintaining order in the town. The allied high commissioners have received a message from Admiral Koltchak at Nijni Novgorod, stating that he is remaining there with his ministers and is determined to share whatever fate awaits them.

In Transcaspia the Bolsheviks have penetrated as far as Yagman. Their flanks are exposed to fire from the sea. In the interior of Turkistan the Bolsheviks are seeking to conciliate the Turcomans.

Results of Baltic States Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
HELSINKI, Finland (Thursday).—It is officially announced that the conference of Baltic states has resulted in an agreement both regarding several important frontier questions and on the measures for averting the common danger from the East.

Many Refugees Leaving Odessa

LONDON, England (Thursday).—It is reported officially that 20,000 persons have left Odessa within the past three weeks, due to activity of Bolshevik forces. Lack of facilities makes it impossible to transport the large number anxious to leave the city.

Revolution in Kamchatka Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday).—A Moscow wireless message states that a peaceful revolution has been accomplished in Kamchatka, where the soldiery joined the population in arresting all the officials and officers. A further message claims that the overthrow of the Koltchak Government is the culmination of a movement secretly organized for a long time past by representatives of the Siberian Social Revolutionary, Menshevik, and Cooperative parties.

Bolshevik Wireless Communication

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Bolshevik wireless communication received here tonight says:

"Stubborn fighting continues in the Reshiza and Elizabethgrad region. In the direction of Kherson we are fighting successfully 30 versts south of Krivoy-Rog. In the Rostov region, on

the left bank of the Don we are proceeding near Bataisk and Olginskaya. In the Novo-Cherkassk region we continue to press the enemy in a southerly direction. In the region of Vell-kokniaj and Oesk we are fighting with alternating success.

"In the region of the Tsaritsin-Tskhoretzskaya Railroad we have reached the region of the Quimovnika station.

"In the region of the Steppes we have occupied Purulskaya and are advancing on the Remontnoye. Our advancing troops are fighting in the environs of Kisilarsk."

GERMAN VIEWS OF EXTRADITION NOTE

General Feeling Is That Allied Demand Is Merely to Placate Entente Peoples—Question of Next Presidential Election

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—Both newspapers and the public continue to discuss the Entente's note to Holland demanding the extradition of the former Kaiser. The general feeling is that the demand is not meant seriously, but is merely intended to placate the entente peoples. On the other hand, the agitation against the surrender of the so-called war criminals is assuming formidable proportions.

Meanwhile the problem whether the next German President shall be elected by a vote of the people or through Parliament is provoking a controversy in the press and on the platform. Seven candidates so far have been mentioned, namely, Frederick Ebert, the present incumbent, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Adolf Damaschke, a well-known land reformer, Prof. William Foerster, Frederick von Payer, a prominent democratic politician, Prince Rupert of Bavaria, and Berlin's chief magistrate and burgomaster, Adolf Wermuth.

The fact that the extreme Socialists have already begun a campaign among the people against the nomination of him whom they call "Butcher Hindenburg" leads the moderate Socialists and the Liberals to support the idea of a parliamentary election of the President. "If a contrary procedure is adopted," says the "Berliner Tageblatt," "Germany will never have repose, because at each presidential election, agitation on behalf of a people's darling against the other candidates will take place."

Comment in the "Nieuwe Courant"

THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday).—The "Nieuwe Courant" in an editorial today considers the possibility of condemning the former German Emperor, William II, by default.

"It is a great pity that the Allies lack the moral courage to own that they have made a mistake," says the newspaper. "Giving a promise to try the Kaiser by default when Holland shall have refused to permit his extradition is nothing but sensational humbug. The Kaiser himself is no danger, but he may be the tool of others."

"If the Allies could make the Dutch Government see the danger of the Kaiser staying near the German frontier, another residence might be assigned to him, the Dutch Government offering as an alternative his return to Germany. This might be asked without a preceding trial."

Opinions in the Swiss Newspapers

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday).—Swiss newspapers, following the lead of the Geneva Tribune, favor the extradition of the former German Emperor, William II, from Holland. The consensus of editorial opinion is that, owing to the exceptional crimes of an international character charged against him, Holland would not be guilty of abusing the traditions of neutral countries, as in this case the former Kaiser is not a political refugee.

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OFFICIAL RECORDS OF SOCIALISTS ARE ADMITTED AT TRIAL

Speech of Suspended Assemblyman Quoted, in Which It Was Said No One Could Tell How Revolution Would Come

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York.—Reading of Socialist platforms, constitutions, records, pamphlets, and speeches, with long arguments by counsel as to the admissibility of certain of this evidence, marked the hearing yesterday before the Assembly Judiciary Committee of the claims of the five suspended Socialist assemblymen for their seats. At the close of the afternoon session the hearing was adjourned until next Tuesday forenoon.

One of the most interesting bits of evidence was the stenographic report of a speech by August Claessens, one of the suspended assemblymen, at a meeting in New York on November 7, 1919, in celebration of the Russian Bolshevik revolution, in which Mr. Claessens is represented as saying that no one could tell how the social revolution would ultimately be brought about in the United States, but that the Socialists must rely on industrial action and on education, as well as on political action. The language used in this address was at times violent.

At the opening yesterday morning, a statement by Assemblyman W. S. Evans, a member of the committee, was spread on the record by order of the chairman. In his statement Mr. Evans dissented from the ruling of the chair, which denied the motion of counsel for the five Socialist assemblymen that the committee report to the Assembly that the proceeding shall be dismissed on the ground that there was no authority for it.

Admissions Are Excluded
Morris Hillquit, chief counsel for the Socialists, expressed the desire to read certain admissions into the record in order to save time, to which John B. Stanchfield, for the committee, objected. Mr. Hillquit stated that certain charges had been made, and he desired to say which of these he admitted and which he denied. The chairman said that if both counsel agreed, it might be done, but in view of an objection, he must deny the motion, while granting an exception.

Julius Gerber, executive secretary of the Socialist Party in New York County, was the first witness. He was asked to produce the national constitution and platform of the Socialist Party for 1917. Mr. Stanchfield then read extracts from the pamphlet to show that every person of the age of 18 years, and upward, without discrimination as to sex, race, color, or creed, is eligible, so long as he has severed all connections with other political parties, and subscribe to the fundamentals of the Socialist Party. He also read the pledge each member signs, a clause providing that all members elected to an office, who shall in any way vote for the appropriation of moneys for military or naval purposes, or war, shall be expelled, and the demand for a free press and speech, in peace and in war.

He then called for the state constitution of the Socialist Party of the State of New York, and read several sections of it, one of which showed that a member who had been elected to a public office would be expelled if he did not abide by and carry out such instructions as he might receive from the dues-paying party organization, and also that a member who was a candidate for public office should sign the final resignation blank before his nomination was made official, or his appointment final.

The Socialist Party by-laws were then produced, and extracts read in evidence by Mr. Stanchfield, showing the provisions for propaganda and the provision for signing a resignation blank before being nominated, and assenting in writing to its being filed with the proper authorities, if the member was disloyal to the party.

Cards of application for membership were then produced for Assemblyman Samuel A. Dewitt, in which he recognized the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class. Another card was produced for Assemblyman Samuel Orr.

Mr. Hillquit then said that cards for the other Socialist assemblymen, Louis Waldman, August Claessens, and Charles Solomon, could not be found, but he admitted that they also had signed it. The control of the Socialist newspaper, The New York Call, was gone into, and the witness stated that it was published by a membership corporation, of which he is the secretary, and S. John Block, the president.

The Call Not Controlled by Party

Mr. Hillquit in re-examination showed that Mr. Gerber had been connected with the Socialist Party of America since its organization in 1899, and with its forerunner, the Socialist Labor Party, and that nearly all the rules and platforms read by Mr. Stanchfield had remained to all intents and purposes unchanged for several years. He also showed that the witness had attended all the conventions of the Socialist Party, when he endeavored to show that the same rules applied to the party throughout the world. Mr. Stanchfield objected, and he objected again when Mr. Hillquit tried to show that the

signed resignation clause was a "dead letter," and the chairman sustained the objection. Mr. Hillquit then showed by examining the witness that the Socialist Party does not control the call, but that it is managed by a board of directors of the publishing corporation.

The Secretary of State for the State of New York, Francis M. Hugo, was then called as a witness, and produced the oaths of office of the five Socialist assemblymen.

After the recess for lunch, Arthur E. Sutherland, of counsel for the committee, called for permission to receive the documents in the possession of the witnesses who had been served with subpoenas duces tecum, and asked that after they were marked for identification they be then examined by counsel to determine what part of them should be offered as evidence.

After a very long legal controversy on this point, in which the principal counsel on each side took part, the chairman upheld Mr. Sutherland.

Mrs. Anna Stern, executive secretary of the Bronx local of the Socialist Party, was then called as a witness, and asked to produce the by-laws of the organization and the secretary's minutes and records. Here another long legal battle ensued. Mr. Hillquit told the witness that there was no law that compelled her to give up the minutes book, and Mr. Stanchfield outlined the law of the State of New York on the matter, and reminded Mr. Hillquit that the five assemblymen and their counsel were here as a matter of courtesy, because the committee considered that in the last analysis public opinion was the judge. Mr. Hillquit, after a long fight, gracefully agreed to an arrangement which was acceptable to all parties, and the chairman said he was grateful to him.

Mr. Stanchfield then put on Ezra L. Kaufman, special constable attached to the Rochester police department, to identify a pamphlet in Hebrew. Here another long legal argument was made by Mr. Hillquit, who objected to Mr. Kaufman's testifying to what a Mr. Miller said when he handed him the pamphlet. The question was permitted by the chair, and the witness said that Mr. Miller had told him that he was acting as the literary agent of the Jewish branch of the old Socialist Party right wing, and he sold the book for 10 cents.

Works on Bolshevism Quoted

Charles M. Robinson then qualified as an expert, able to read Hebrew, and Mr. Stanchfield read extracts from the translation of "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat," which he said showed the doctrines of Socialism to be revolutionary. Another pamphlet entitled "Bolshevism," by Dr. B. Hoffman, was translated, and extracts from it read by counsel. Mr. Hillquit endeavored to qualify the extracts read by asking the witness to read other extracts, containing statements apparently the exact opposite to those selected by the witness. He also brought out the fact that Mr. Robinson was employed by the Lusk committee, and had translated the passages for that committee originally.

The next witness was William F. Smart, a certified shorthand reporter, who had attended a meeting of the Socialist Party in New York, on November 7, 1919, to celebrate the second anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik revolution, and took down a verbatim report of a speech made by Assemblyman Claessens on that occasion. Mr. Stanchfield read the whole speech in evidence. There was much condemnation in it of the polling arrangements in New York at the election for that year, and guarded remarks about revolution. Mr. Solomon was the last witness called, and he produced certified copies of the indictment of Scott Nearing.

Hill Rogoff on Socialism

A few quotations from "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat," will show the revolutionary trend of Socialism as viewed by the author, Hill Rogoff:

"Workers cannot depend on 'peaceful evolution'; they must prepare for a revolution, and class dictatorship."

"Socialism does not believe in the state. It wants to annihilate it entirely."

"When society is ready for the overturn, when the Socialistic organization feels that the moment has come, it will make the revolution."

"No sooner than the revolution is made, however, the first aim of the Socialists should be to seize the government, the state, by whatever means they can succeed in doing this with, and then their next must be to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"Socialists seek to enter into the government for two reasons: first, to be nearer to the doors of the chambers where dictatorship sits; and second, to hinder the dictatorial work in any way possible. The first reason is the most important. Sitting in Parliament or in Congress, being inside of the government ranks, affords Socialists an opportunity to find out the plans, the strategy, of the state, and knowing this, they may carry out their propaganda the better."

No Evidence of Authorization

No evidence has yet been offered to show that this pamphlet is published or authorized by the Socialist Party, or in any way connected with it, and naturally, until this is done, as Mr. Hillquit says, it is not evidence of anything except of Mr. Rogoff's opinions. The same is the case with the pamphlet "Who are the Bolsheviks?" which is along similar lines.

The speech of Mr. Claessens is of a different classification, when considered as evidence. He justifies revolutions in his speech, as useful and harmless, unless the ruling classes get in the way, and compares the American people unfavorably with the Russians, as follows, according to the stenographic report:

"When I pick up the newspapers, and you pick up the newspapers, and you read of the race riots, you read of the brutality, the bestiality of the great mass of the American people, you will find that we are still such an inferior and beast-like set of creatures that we are far from that fine spirit of idealism which our comrades

in Russia are so many thousand years ahead of us."

This statement was applauded. Mr. Claessens then relates incidents of forcible interference with voters at the polls in New York and the spoiling of ballots cast by Socialists, as well as technical objections being made to their casting votes, and he concluded this subject with these words:

"I know some people said yesterday, and I know some of you feel: 'To hell with the whole matter of voting; to hell with the whole form of government. If the government rests upon thievery and fraud, then you have no government, you might just as well refer to this nation, as the United States of Thieves.'"

Russian Example Referred To

"But I am not one of those to become pessimistic. We are here to-night celebrating the second anniversary of the Russian revolution; and, comrades, while the Russians have not the privilege of voting, if it may be called the privilege in the days of a Tsar, they had not themselves what you call a democracy before the Tsar; yet our comrades in Russia, also treated like dogs, were also shot and hung, and sent to Siberia. Every dirty trick they used against us here was used against them, and only worse, and did they stop? Did it kill their spirit? Did they say: 'Oh, what's the use? Give it up, you cannot accomplish anything. You are up against a mightier power; what is the good?' Our Russian comrades did not say that. They were fighters."

In speaking of how the social revolution would come about, Mr. Claessens said:

"Now, thank goodness, Socialists are not only working along political lines. If we thought for a minute it was merely a dream on our part, a great political controversy until we have a majority of men elected, and then, by merely that majority declare the revolution, if any of you smoke that pipe dream, if that is the quality of opium you are puffing, now give it up. Give it up—yet I do not want any of you to go to the opposite extreme."

"The economic movement is also the movement by which Socialists are marching; but the economic movement also has its shortcomings, and it also meets the Cossacks, and the brutal forces of the capitalist power in every way. But there are other things we want. We are working not merely upon the industrial, upon the political, not merely in the cooperatives, but along the broad lines of education, and I do not know, and you do not know, and there is today nobody in this room that knows how the social revolution will be accomplished in this country. At least, the luck that the Russians have, I doubt whether we will have it, for 10,000,000 men to walk home, leaving their offices in the sewers, walk home with guns, that is a picnic, that is easy for any revolution. . . (inaudible) (laughter) but that is a condition that you have not got here."

The form of resignation prescribed for all Socialists to sign before being nominated for election to public office, is as follows:

"Form of resignation. Section 2. Recognizing the Socialist Party as a purely democratic organization, in which the source and seat of all power lies in the dues-paying membership, as an elected or appointed official of the party, it shall be my duty to ascertain and abide by the wish of the majority of the dues-paying members of my local or political subdivision.

"To the end that my official acts may at all times be under the direction and control of the party membership, I hereby sign and place in the hands of local — my resignation from any office to which I may be elected (or appointed), such resignation to become effective whenever a majority of the local shall so vote.

"I sign this resignation voluntarily as a condition of receiving said nomination (or appointment) and pledge my honor as a man and a Socialist to abide by it."

Card of Application

The card of application for membership in the Socialist Party signed by Samuel A. Dewitt, one of the five suspended members, appears as follows in the record:

"March 13, 1915. Admitted by local branch 2. Occupation: Dealer in machinery. Age, 23. One who trades union or other Labor organization are you a member? Answer, none. If you are a citizen? If so, give date of first papers? Blank. How long have you lived in the United States? Born here. Were you a member of an existing Socialist or capitalist party? No answer. If so, which? None. Of which Socialist newspaper or periodicals are you a regular reader? Call, Masses, Appeal to Reason."

On the reverse side is the emblem, a torch, and:

"Application for membership in the Socialist Party. I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes, hereby declare that I have severed my relations with all other parties, and I endorse the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, including the principle of political action, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party. Proposed at the meeting of Branch 2, J. Zibolski. Witness: David Quail. Dated August 29, 1913. Signed by Samuel A. Dewitt. Signature of Applicant. Local New York Socialist Party, Office, 239 East Eighty-Fourth Street."

Protest Meeting Held

Civic and Labor Bodies Plan "Rights" Convention at Albany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Representatives of civic and labor organizations, meeting in protest against the

New York State Assembly's action against the Socialists, have adopted a proposal for a national civil rights convention. The plan will be further promoted at the state convention of civic and labor bodies being planned by the committee of seventeen, representing about 800,000 workers, to be held in Albany on January 31.

In conference here the committee was warned that as much attention should be paid to the Sterling-Graham Sedition Bill as to the Assembly case. The national convention as projected would formulate a new declaration of civil liberty and minority rights of representation.

It is difficult to find many here who believe that the Socialists will not be unseated as the result of the present hearing. The conduct of the trial thus far, it is claimed, has not been such as to indicate that the committee is unprejudiced; although it was reported here last night that four members of the committee were opposed to certain features of the committee's procedure.

It is also a foregone conclusion that the five Socialists, if unseated, will run again in the same districts, and increased majority for them is looked for, even in the two districts where the Republicans and Democrats fused against them.

That a strike may follow the unseating of the Socialists was indicated at the trial of Benjamin Gitlow, former Assemblyman charged with criminal anarchy, when Charles Recht, his attorney, asked a talesman whether he would consider unlawful the advocacy of a strike after Socialists or Communists, duly elected, were thrown out of the state Assembly.

In this connection, S. John Block, for the Socialists, said that their party is a political one, and does not concern itself with fomenting strikes. But he would not say that strike action was unlikely if the workers should be forced to believe that representative government had passed.

PEOPLE'S RIGHTS AND CIVILIZATION'S AIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The people of the United States are in danger of losing their privileges guaranteed under the federal Constitution, according to Howard R. Williams, national vice-chairman of the Committee of Forty-Eight, who spoke at the first meeting of that organization held in this city at Tremont Temple last night. The Sterling-Palmer-Graham sedition bill, he said, would deprive the people of all the rights incorporated in the fundamental law. He declared that the three aims of civilization are to abolish poverty, material, mental and spiritual; to establish freedom, and to develop creative personalities. The problems of today could not be solved by voting for two political parties which were practically indistinguishable, and controlled by vested interests. The Committee of Forty-Eight hoped to aid in a concord between Labor, the farmers and the liberals, which could not fight effectively without union.

The Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers made a strong plea for free speech as the very foundation of government. Sylvester J. McBride, representing organized Labor, said that though this country is a political democracy the machinery is lacking, under present conditions, by which the average citizen can make his voice heard. Labor would go into politics, in New England there might be a vote against it today, but it would eventually come.

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer said that women voters are independent and will not align with any party that does not grapple with the one problem of living costs.

BRITISH FINANCIAL POLICY EXPLAINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BIRMINGHAM, England (Thursday).—Speaking at Birmingham today, J. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, remarked that he had seen with regret the cables from across the Atlantic intimating that the British Government's policy was to borrow vast sums in the United States for the purpose of loaning them to other nations in Europe. That was not the British policy and had never been contemplated for a moment, he declared. He added that as long as he was responsible it would not be a policy that the government would think of adopting.

The Chancellor stated further that he believed that the British national debt had reached its maximum and that once the corner had been turned, as he thought it would be during the next financial year, it would be necessary to consider the funding of the existing large floating debt.

POLITICS ALLEGED TO PROMOTE RAIDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Connecticut News Office. HARTFORD, Conn.—Ernest Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, in an address to alumni in this city, asserted that the raids on alleged "Reds" now being conducted throughout the country are only designed as political bludgeon to promote A. Mitchell Palmer's political desires. Dr. Hopkins spoke in opposition to the United States Government's attitude, as manifested by the Administration, toward radicals and toward Russia. He said that certain people are trying to make the reputation for success in making the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution impossible. He was almost certain that letters sent to him from Russia had been held up, and said that England had come to a right judgment on Russia before the United States.

GERMAN MISSION REACHES PARIS

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The advance guard of the German diplomatic mission to Paris arrived this

morning. It comprised secretaries and attaches, who took up their residence in the former German Embassy. William Meyer, who is to be the German chargé d'affaires, and who was due to arrive this morning, was delayed in his departure from Berlin and will reach Paris on Friday. Baron von Treutler, minister plenipotentiary delegate to the Peace Conference and an expert on reparations questions, accompanied the mission.

ALL-DAY SESSION ON ARTICLE X

Senator Lodge Reported More Hopeful of Treaty Agreement but His Backers Insist That He Make No Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The informal conference of Senate leaders who are endeavoring to get a compromise on reservations that will secure a ratification of the Treaty of Peace with the League of Nations convened yesterday for the discussion of Article X of the covenant. All the participants in the conference, including Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, and Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and minority spokesman, were agreed that good progress had been made, and Senator Lodge appeared more hopeful of an ultimate rapprochement on this vital reservation than he has been at any previous time.

Whereas many senators had fully anticipated a showdown on the Article X reservation yesterday, and a considerable number expected the breakup of the conference, its adjournment was surrounded by circumstances which indicated that the leaders had established a modus operandi and were themselves satisfied that a solution of the Article X problem was possible.

Senator Lodge's report that after considering a variety of proposals submitted by individual senators and groups, considerable progress had been made, was decisively the most reassuring information that had thus far come out of the conference. It was the conference can successfully navigate the shoals of this reservation, it was confidently asserted that difficulties presented by the Leinroth reservation on voting equality and on the reservation covering the Monroe Doctrine would be surmounted.

"Nearer an Agreement"

"We were nearer an agreement today on the Article X reservation than we have been at any previous time," Henry New (R.), Senator from Indiana, said.

Because of the mystery and silence surrounding the proceedings of the conference, it was not possible to ascertain what the basis was on which the conciliators looked for an understanding on Article X, nor was it indicated that Senator Hitchcock had yielded to the extent of agreeing to "repudiate" the obligation to preserve territorial integrity under the League covenant.

Sensors who voted for the Lodge reservations separately and in the resolution of ratification are making, are openly hinting that any weakening of the part of Senator Lodge on the reservation covering the alleged "heart of the covenant" will mean the defection of certain senators who have stood by him throughout the long fight.

Senator Frelinghuysen's Statement

The Massachusetts Senator is fully aware of this sentiment, and it was probably to encourage him to stand firm on the pivotal reservation that one of his strongest adherents, Joseph I. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey, issued a statement yesterday intimating that if Article X was "compromised" he would join the ranks of the "irreconcilables." He intimated that there were other senators similarly minded.

"I have heard that a secret conference of a self-appointed committee is undertaking to effect a compromise," said the New Jersey Senator. "I wish to state that I will not be bound by any agreement, tentative or otherwise, which in any way materially changes in substance the reservations adopted by a majority vote of the Senate."

"If reservations sufficient to protect the sovereignty of our government and the liberties of our people are not contained in the resolution of ratification, I shall vote to reject the Treaty in its entirety. There can be no compromise on Article X. The difference is fundamental."

"I am unwilling that the United States shall be bound, either morally or legally, to protect the territorial integrity and the political independence of any nation, unless, and not until, Congress shall say so. I am convinced that others who conscientiously voted for the committee reservations as the irreducible minimum feel as I do."

VALUE OF THE POLISH CROWN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—A Polish official wireless message states that Ladislas Grabski, the Polish Finance Minister, has scored a great success in securing the Polish Diet's approval for a new law fixing the value of the crown at 70 pennings.

FULL SUFFRAGE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Massachusetts News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—E. T. McKnight, president of the State Senate, yesterday introduced a bill to provide for presidential suffrage for women in this State, so that they may vote at the coming presidential election and for delegates to the national conventions.

SIR OLIVER LODGE ON ATOMIC THEORY

Distinguished British Physicist Discusses Atomic Numbers, Calling Them Perhaps Most Important Constants in Nature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Sir Oliver Lodge, the distinguished British physicist, who recently visited this city in connection with his lecture tour, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he considered the structure of the atom and the ether of space the two most important problems of experimental physical science at present.

"Atomic numbers are one of the most interesting developments of modern inquiry, and are perhaps the most important constants in nature,"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Oliver Lodge

he said, discussing present tendencies in research. "Many persons have wondered why it is that atomic weights are so nearly whole numbers, but not quite. Atomic weights are fractional; the atomic weight of oxygen is not, that is to say, exactly 16 times that of hydrogen, though it is nearly so."

"Now it has been found that atomic numbers are exactly whole numbers. The elements of chemistry, it has been ascertained, each have a number, beginning with one, for hydrogen, and going up to 92, for uranium. There are only four, or at the most five, breaks in the series, and those will eventually be filled in."

Numbers Halfweights

"Atomic numbers are in general about half the atomic weights. The atomic number of oxygen, for example, is eight, and of nitrogen seven."

Prof. Theodore W. Richards, of Harvard University, has often expressed the opinion that atomic weights were the most important constants in nature. Sir Oliver would rather give that place to atomic numbers, which, he explained, have a very definite relation to the structure of the atom, since the atomic number represents the number of electrons in the atom. The difference in the number of electrons determines the character of the atom and of the element, he says.

"The work on atomic numbers is, in fact, a very interesting development of Mendeleev's periodic law," he pointed out. This law implies the arrangement of chemical elements, by atomic weights, in a series such that like elements fall naturally into the same group. The discovery of the significance of atomic numbers makes the relations of the elements much clearer; their series becomes more definite, and the way apparently is opened to new generalizations of great importance to followers of natural science.

Light on Radio-Activity

"Atomic numbers throw a great deal of light on the matter of radio-activity," said Sir Oliver Lodge. "Uranium, with an atomic number 92, stands at the end of the series. The atomic number of radium is 88. Combinations so large are complex, and tend to explode. By throwing off four electrons, uranium becomes radium. By throwing off five more electrons, radium becomes lead."

The discovery of atomic numbers had come about largely through Moseley's use of the X-ray in exploration of atomic structure, and the spectrum had also furnished valuable aid. Hydrogen, first in the series of atomic numbers, was followed by helium, atomic number 2, atomic weight 4. Lithium, boron and carbon were among the elements having lowest atomic numbers. "The whole work on atomic numbers had been done within the last 10 years, mainly within the last five, and for the most part by British scientists."

Sir Oliver said that he hoped at

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some time in the future to prepare some written work on the structure of atoms. The use of X-rays, a finer kind of light, enables us to represent actual elemental constitution, and already is throwing a great deal of light on problems of crystallization and crystallographic form.

PENDING SEDITION MEASURES OPPOSED

Sentiment Against Both the House and Senate Bills Taken to Indicate Their Probable Defeat—Proponents Silent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It is regarded as improbable that either the Anti-Sedition Bill sponsored by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, and introduced in the House by Martin L. Davey (D.), Representative from Ohio, the one introduced by W. J. Graham (R.), Representative from Illinois, or that of Thomas J. Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, will become law.

The sentiment against this sort of legislation seems to be overwhelming, and comes from widely differing sources. Philip Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas, chairman of the Rules Committee, which held a hearing on the subject yesterday, said that he had an enormous sheaf of telegrams of protest, and only one of them from a socialist source. It was because of the feeling of the unwelcome of passing the Graham bill, reported out from the Judiciary Committee, that the Rules Committee decided upon the public hearing.

It had been expected that Attorney-General Palmer and Mr. Graham would present arguments in behalf of the passage of such legislation, but as neither one appeared, and as there were no other proponents of the bill ready to speak for it, representatives of the opposition were heard. Jackson H. Ralston, a local attorney, had charge of the case for the opposition, and called as the first speaker, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who protested against the passing of any such bill, not only in the name of organized Labor, but of the working masses.

"Is it advantageous to the country to have such a bill?" he asked. "Will it tend to make this country of ours even better than it is? It is not perfect. The fact that Congress sits in session is a recognition of a fact that it is not a perfect institution."

Mr. Gompers insisted that the most potent feature of the bill's purpose was to prevent cessation of work, as he termed strikes. "Since the beginnings of our government, there has been a continuous movement toward freedom," he said, "that wage workers might have fuller opportunities to emerge from servitude into freedom."

The attention of Mr. Gompers was called to the fact that every prohibition in the bill was made contingent on the exercise of force and violence, and he contended that there were other kinds of force than physical force, and that court interpretations of what force is would prevent the working men from holding meetings to better their condition, and that, far from preventing strikes, it would provoke them. He warned the committee that what is now done in the open would be carried on covertly underground, and would be far more dangerous.

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SUFFRAGE OPPOSED IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—The lower House of the General Assembly of South Carolina yesterday adopted a resolution to reject the Susan B. Anthony Equal Suffrage Amendment. The vote was 93 in favor of the rejecting resolution and 21 against. Some of those voting against the resolution were not in favor of suffrage, but desired a direct vote on the amendment. The concurrent resolution was then sent to the Senate.

Parliamentarians are much divided as to the force of the negative resolution. Speaker Cushman says the amendment still can come before the House at any time, and that the vote yesterday has not the binding force of law.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment 36.

Number that stand in favor, 26.

Number that stand against, 4.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 10.

States that have ratified, with date:

ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.

WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.

MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.

KANSAS—June 16, 1919.

NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.

OHIO—June 16, 1919.

PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.

MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.

TEXAS—June 27, 1919.

IOWA—July 2, 1919.

MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.

ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.

MONTANA—July 30, 1919.

NEBRASKA—August 2, 1919.

MINNESOTA—September 8, 1919.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—September 10, 1919.

UTAH—September 30, 1919.

CALIFORNIA—November 1, 1919.

MAINE—November 5, 1919.

NORTH DAKOTA—December 1, 1919.

SOUTH DAKOTA—December 4, 1919.

COLORADO—December 12, 1919.

RHODE ISLAND—January 6, 1920.

KENTUCKY—January 6, 1920.

OREGON—January 12, 1920.

INDIANA—January 16, 1920.

States that have refused to ratify, with date:

GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.

ALABAMA—September 17, 1919.

MISSISSIPPI—January 21, 1920.

SOUTH CAROLINA—January 22, 1920.

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Cora

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Cora is essentially a modern. We knew her first at the corner grocery store. Prompt and alert and smiling, it was Cora who ran that store. Mr. Haynes, the grocer, knew it and liked it. Twenty years of slicing bacon, weighing sugar, and doling out dill pickles had bereft him of the ardor of Cora's young enthusiasm. So the corner-store was Cora's palace; there she reigned. She always remembered your favorite brands, and was ready with advice for vacillating purchasers. "You'll find this rice just about as good and five cents cheaper, Miss Twigg," was Cora's verdict, and Miss Twigg meekly said she would try it.

The children all loved Cora. They came in the summer, when Cora dispensed ice cream cones, for ice cream cones are a national institution in Canada; and they came in the winter and pressed their noses flat against the glass case where peanuts, popcorn, and candies sat in rows, till Cora was ready to serve them. One fine thing about Cora was her strict impartiality. "First come first served," she would say with a beaming smile as she kept three grown women waiting while two-year-old Peggy relinquished her first-warmed cent in exchange for an all-day sucker.

An Adventurous Spirit

Then, for a time, we lost sight of Cora. No mere corner-store could satisfy her adventurous spirit for long, and when next time we met she was running an elevator in the most important store in the city. Here was a new Cora, a little taller, a little more dignified, and very smart in bottle-green uniform and gaiters.

"Go-ing up," called Cora, with a determination in her tone which put an end to all dilly-dallying. He who hesitated missed the elevator—when Cora ran it. She would click the gates, swing over the lever and whiz us up, with all the pomp and circumstance of the commissionaire at the Ritz. This was Cora's new job and it was easy to see she managed the elevator and its passengers with the same enthusiasm she'd bestowed on Mr. Haynes' corner-store. "Step back, please," Cora called, with the confidence of a Piccadilly policeman, and—we all stepped back.

Elevator Perfection

Some people are content to run an elevator on a hit-and-miss system. Either they stop too late and jerk you down again, or else they stop too soon and laconically advise you to watch your step. Not so Cora. It was her pride and joy that there should be no stop. As you watched her pull back the gate and smile benignly on the flock passing from under her wings, you were sure Cora had identified herself with the whole elevator institution. She may not have taken credit for the actual invention, but at least she must have felt that it only reached perfection under her guiding hand and searching eye.

There's no legend in an elevator forbidding you to talk to the man at the wheel, and Cora always found time to talk. We were old friends now, thanks to the earlier acquaintance over Mr. Haynes' counter, and bit by bit I learned something of Cora's varied life. She'd been "doing for herself," as she called it, ever since she was a mere girl. "Started as a nursemaid," she told me, "but there wasn't money enough in that." In a flash I foresaw the day when official unions of nursemaids under 14 would draw up manifestoes and deal stringently with all blacklegs. "I tried a factory next," Cora vouchsafed, when she found there were no passengers at the carpet department, "and then I was a waitress at a restaurant, more life and fun there, though the pay was nothing to boast of."

Culinary Fame

This was a new revelation of Cora; up till now we had known her only in her official capacities, but evidently she demanded her quota of life and fun. She liked a good "show," as she called the movies, and sometimes went with a friend to the "the-a-ter." "That's why I can't stand service," said Cora, with her usual decision, "you never know when your work is done. Oh, yes, I've been a housemaid, and a cook, too. I'm a good cook—inherited it from my stepmother." There was a curious sound from the gentleman behind me. "Besides," Cora went on with particular dignity, "my gran'ma was cook to a cousin of Queen Victoria's." That settled the matter; and I hope I registered proper appreciation of such culinary fame. "I'll go into service again, maybe," was Cora's parting shot, "when they get some proper rules and regulations, but I like my independence."

If Cora's elevator hadn't stuck for 10 minutes one day when I was the only passenger, I might never have heard of a box-social. It was no fault of Cora's that we were wedged mid-way between floors five and six, and it was a wonderful opportunity to draw her out. Already I had found out Cora was an ardent Orangeman and belonged to a lodge, one of the more frivolous varieties which did not despise a party, or even a dance now and again.

A Box-Social

"Last night," Cora told me, with just a touch of importance, "our lodge gave a box-social." I asked humbly,

what a box-social might be, and in Cora's eye I saw pitying wonder at such ignorance, quickly chased away by joy at the prospect of explaining it all to a willing listener.

Cora knew nothing of the stately cotillions our grandmothers delighted in, so she attempted no historical sketch, but propounded the thing in her own clear-headed way. "You see every girl takes a good-sized chocolate box full of refreshments, and puts it on the table." I nodded. "Then all the boxes are auctioned off, and you share your supper with the boy who buys your box; then after supper we all play games, or dance."

There's a dash about Cora which is very refreshing, and I never failed to admire the reckless manner in which she plunges when it comes to long and difficult words. However, malapropisms are excusable when you leave school at 13, so not even the ghost of a smile appeared when Cora told me of "a very important affair at the lodge last week, the insulation of officers."

Always cheery and unafraid whatever there is to be done, Cora is ready to try, and usually Cora does it. She is never at a loss, never put out. It



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"You watched her pull back the gate and smile benignly."

the maharajah himself and all his suite unexpectedly arrived at the store, shop walkers, managers, and proprietors might be flustered and taken aback, but Cora would be master of the situation in a trice. If the royal visitors should look toward her elevator, she'd salaam in a fashion of her own and cheerily call, "Go-ing up."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Nationality and S. O. S.

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It has always been a code of honor among all seafaring men that the S. O. S. call should never be disregarded. When necessary great risks are taken to save others. Nor is any reward expected for the saving of life. In the case of a broken-down steamer or sailing vessel requiring towing, it has always been a recognized thing that the first man to arrive on the spot in answer to the call for help, if he is capable of towing, is to get that privilege and the reward for saving the ship.

On four occasions within the last ten months, to my knowledge, there have been S. O. S. signals sent out from American ships. Naturally, vessels close at hand go to their assistance and are requested to stand by during bad weather. In the meantime the U. S. A. Shipping Board has sent out wireless messages that no account must the American ship allow a foreigner to assist, as one of their own ships will eventually arrive and tow them in. I am afraid, if this is continued, the time may come when an S. O. S. from an American ship will be disregarded by many foreigners, and in the event of there being no other American ship handy, it may result in heavy loss of life. At the moment of writing there is an American ship requiring assistance and reporting that their stores are getting very short—and they must wait for one of their own ships to come to their rescue.

I am writing this to you to point out to you the serious disadvantage this is to an American sailor. Personally it does not affect me, as I am the master of an English steamer. Some of us would in any case answer a call for help if within reasonable distance, but others, having been "once bitten," might be for the rest of their time "shy."

(Signed) H. M. D. WYATT.
S. S. Alston, Sydney, Cape Breton, January 9, 1920.

WOMEN'S CLUBS

Having spent something over half a year in the United States during the war, and lectured before many a women's club, Mrs. A. Burnett-Smith admits herself confronted by an unanswered question, which the book she has written at home in England now asks of its American readers. Mrs. Burnett-Smith cannot determine whether or not the women's clubs are really an asset in American national life. Evidently she found much to admire, and went away with "a vivid impression of a vast number of active, highly intelligent and extraordinarily restless women, who talked a great deal, often to considerable purpose"; but could they, she asks herself, devote so much time to the club without neglecting something else? The answer probably depends upon how much time is actually spent at the club in the course of a week, rather than how much is spent there on the afternoon or evening when somebody from abroad has come to deliver a lecture.

CHINESE ART IN THE SUNG DYNASTY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Chinese art of the Sung dynasty, 960-1280, was the subject of a lecture delivered by Mr. Laurence Binyon at the Oriental School of Languages, London. Lantern slides, from Chinese paintings of the period, made it evident that at the time when the Norman Conquest was taking place in England, China was immersed in art and letters, including landscape paintings of surpassing beauty that might have been painted but yesterday, so expressive are they of the romanticism that pervaded Europe during the nineteenth century.

The wonderful art of Sung covers the period from the eighth to the tenth century A. D., and it was during this period that Chinese art came to perfect flower. Afterward, during the later dynasty, the Ming, although beautiful art was at times produced, the inspiration is not so high and lofty, and becomes more academic and stereotyped. The Sung dynasty came into being during the eighth century, but what of Chinese art before this? We know that, according to evidence and recent discoveries of hidden treasure in the dynasty that preceded Sung, the Tang dynasty, a continuous stream of artists flourished, but, unfortunately for the world, practically the whole of the art of this period is lost. It has been destroyed by wars, armed savages, and fire. Sir Aurel Stein's discoveries, made in "The Cave of the Thousand Buddhas" showed that the Tang period from the fourth to the eighth century, was one of the finest in Chinese history. The painters of this period were mostly inspired by Buddhist thought, and they concentrated their power on types of intellectual peace.

Picture of Earlier Period

The only perfect specimen that survives during this long period of time right up to the beginning of the Sung dynasty is a picture of the Kai Chi. It is a long roll of golden brown silk on which are painted a series of pictures portraying life in the Imperial Palace. The picture, as is the Chinese custom, was not meant to be permanently hung, but to be unrolled gradually, so that the eye might feast on each one separately. This roll by Ku Kai Chi, now in the British Museum, contains nine different subjects. The first is a little homely addressed to the ladies of the palace; these are types of wonderful dignity, tall and graceful; although the painting is of the fourth century we see clearly what a high state of civilization prevailed. On it is written, "When love has reached its fullness it fails not to diminish." Another of the subjects is a toilet scene. Graceful ladies in flowing robes are being dressed by their maids. On this one is written, "Men and women know how to adorn their faces, but how few know how to adorn their souls." So that this one survival of a marvelous period tells us much of the wonder and glory of Chinese art as far back as the fourth century. We cannot but regret these masterpieces of Chinese painting the right up to the tenth century are so far lost to the world. It is still hoped that more may be discovered by excavations in the ancient buried cities of China.

The tenth century, however, was the beginning of three centuries of splendor for art and literature, and of all this much survives. It was an age of intellectual glory. Landscape painting was brought to a glorious perfection. Though the stern morals of Confucius held sway, yet the artists of the period were not dominated by them, but made the contemplation of nature, the most powerful influence in their lives.

Balance for Symmetry

The Sung genius substituted balance for symmetry in painting. Its exponents insisted on the power of "emptiness," so that their subject only occupies a small portion of the silk on which it is painted. The rest is limitless horizon and long vistas; this has become a small Spanish town; "Mariana," likewise to be read in an English version, a beautiful, tender, intensely effective tale in which the author outdoes himself as a writer of delicate prose, and as a thinker of delicacy and penetration; "Fortunata y Jacinta," and "La Familia de León Roch," which suggests such a family series as Zola's well-known Rougon-Macquart books, and "Angel Guerra,"

To understand the art of Sung, it is necessary to realize what a wonderful civilization China possessed in the tenth century. Its cities were dream cities, its intellectual vigor compares with ours of the nineteenth century. Marco Polo has described the Chinese life at this period with great minuteness. Of the Sung capital, Hangchow, upon the Chien-Hang River, he says, "It is beyond dispute the finest and noblest in the world." He speaks of the abbeys, the palaces, the temples of the city, with its guilds of handicrafts and city merchants, and many other modern appurtenances of our cities of today.

Religious Paintings

One of the greatest painters of the Sung dynasty is Li Lung Mien; he is renowned in all branches of art, but more especially in his religious paintings. He painted several notable pictures of Kwan-yin, the goddess of mercy; other pictures of Asha in their hermit, rocky haunts, seated in contemplation, are attributed to Li Lung Mien. His influence on religious art was very great, but the special genius of the period is seen rather in landscape and in subjects allied to landscape, the pictures of birds and of flowers.

In the fourth century the art of landscape painting was still in a primitive stage, but it had already become a passion with the Chinese. Their one desire was to escape from the city, with its noise and tumult, to the forest, the hills, and the streams, there to sit in the contemplation of nature. The

romantic feeling for nature developed during the Sung period into that rhapsody and ecstasy which is not expressed in England until the coming of the poet Wordsworth. The minds of the artists of the Sung period were imbued with the same thoughts as those of poets like Wordsworth and Shelley, in the nineteenth century. It was under the reign of Sung that Chinese landscape painting reached its zenith. The artists painted almost entirely in monochrome, and their subjects were towering mountains bathed in mists, raging torrents, streams, wind-swept peaks on a crag's edge, the moon rising over the sea waves, and willows swaying in the wind. Nothing was thought too slight to portray; just a spray of flowers, or a lotus blossom, would suffice an artist to produce a masterpiece. Hsia Kuei and Ma Yuan are two of the most celebrated landscape masters of Sung. Bare peaks, blasted pines, mountains, and solitary places are the subjects most treated by these masters. This Sung painting is of throbbing interest to us now, because here we have expressed in painting what our own nineteenth century poets, such as Walter Pater, Wordsworth, and Shelley, expressed in verse. Though a thousand years old, it is still a living inspiration.

A GREAT SPANISH WRITER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Benito Pérez Galdós in Spanish literature, and indeed in the letters of the world, was one of the most striking, most fecund, most powerful figures. A native of Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands, he was sent to Madrid a few years before the revolution of 1868, there to study law. The young Galdós was an unwilling attendant of the classes, and it was not long afterward that he drifted into journalism, which for him, as for many another, proved the gateway to literature. True to the traditions of his fertile people, he soon commenced what was destined to prove a veritable national epic, in dozens of volumes. The idea for his "National Episodes," the "Episodios Nacionales" that are known wherever Spanish is spoken or studied, he received from a perusal of the works of Erckmann-Chatrian; the result, however, long ago caused him to be compared with Balzac, for the power of creating a host of living characters, and with Dickens for a certain pervading humor and a facility in the depiction of types.

A Prose Epic

Galdós' "National Episodes" are looked upon by authoritative critics, in and out of Spain, as constituting a prose epic of the stirring days of which it treats. In order to fit himself for the gigantic task he had determined to carry through, Galdós set to work studying the history of his country with a minuteness fairly unparalleled in contemporary literary documentation. Nothing that could shed light upon the times of which he treated was overlooked; he ransacked libraries, ancient documents, old newspapers, anything and everything, in order that he might make his atmosphere and his characters truly live anew. And in this purpose, as well as in the matter of providing narrative interesting for itself, he succeeded so admirably that what had at first been planned as a single series of 10 historical novels was stretched out to four series.

Fearlessness Marked

And this is but a part of the great man's labors. Not content with a historical series, he wrote a contemporary one, in which he attacked crying evils of his nation, such as the abuse of clericalism, and the conservatism of the guiding classes. Foremost among the novels in this series are "Doña Perfecta," which may be procured in English, and which reveals the influence of Roman Catholic fanaticism on a small Spanish town; "Mariana," likewise to be read in an English version, a beautiful, tender, intensely effective tale in which the author outdoes himself as a writer of delicate prose, and as a thinker of delicacy and penetration; "Fortunata y Jacinta," and "La Familia de León Roch," which suggests such a family series as Zola's well-known Rougon-Macquart books, and "Angel Guerra,"

which to some is the greatest of his works. In all these books are evidenced a fearlessness, a power of construction, a clearness of observation, a steadfastness of purpose, that force even his enemies to admit his undoubted genius.

His Dramatic Work

Even before he made his debut as a novelist in the early '70s, Galdós had tried his hand at drama, though nothing from this period ever reached the stage. In the early '90s, with the prestige of an accepted leader in his nation's letters, he resumed his first love, producing a succession of plays that caused no end of commentary, even if they did not meet with unqualified success. For this partial lack of success there were several good reasons. In the first place, Galdós was never a compromiser with the public, once he had determined upon a course. He led the crowd as well as followed their lead, but chiefly in the matter of themes, not views. He had little use for the external adornments of rhetoric at any time, nor did he pander to the strongly rhetorical instincts of the theatrical crowd in Spain. His technique, too, was something all his own, with puzzled where it did not alienate outright. He was accused of attempting to bring novelistic methods to the stage, yet no less exacting a critic than Manuel Bueno thanks him for the broadening influence such a course worked.

At the very beginning of the twentieth century, "Electra," a powerful, quasi-symbolic play representing the conquest of modern Spain by natural science, and the defeat of clericalism, created a stir that still echoes. The play was persecuted, as were the players; it was preached against from the pulpit, and triumphed. "Electra" is to be procured in several English versions.

Power, courage, a certain classic serenity, epic grandeur, and social vision—these are the qualities that characterize one of the greatest writers of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

THE FARM OF THE RED FLOWER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Sitting and writing by the lake; it is beautifully perched away among the mountains and is as filled with friendliness, and incident, as of beauty.

Dotted in the heights above are the usual Welsh farms; and farms mean people, and farming means that one need only sit long enough to see them, going about their business, and probably exchange fragments of conversation. It seems odd, at first, to meet with English so haltingly spoken, and with the musical intonation of the forger. For though all Welsh children are taught Welsh and English equally well, and do their lessons in both languages, yet the older generation is not always so accomplished, and in the farms, scattered among the hills, English is not very fluent, indeed, frequently unknown. For instance, there is an old postman who has to have his letters sorted for him before he starts off on his rounds, because he is unable to read the English addresses.

Thus, conversational exchange may sometimes be difficult, but one meets with rare kindness. It was no great surprise when the writing was interrupted, and the writer looked up to see a smiling farmer.

"And for why are you not sitting in the boat on the lake?" he asked. "The boat is full of water, and we thought it would take too much trouble to bale it out!"

"Oh, no, that's nothing; we had to fill it up to keep it from cracking in the sun, but there's my brother over yonder with his dog. He will soon bale the boat out for you. Would you no like it?"

Of course we liked it, and before our friend went off to his meager harvest, the brother was signaled to. We were left in his care, and the operation began speedily.

In an interval he sent his collie around the lake for our admiration; a beautiful Scotch collie in process of being trained for its work on the hills. This training was no light education since, as a test, it may include the bringing down of three sheep from the hills, each from a different pack, and

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THE COYOTES ARE CALLING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The coyotes are calling me. Calling across the sea. Bidding me come to the mesas And cañons of mystery.

Long years have passed 'mid the meadows, With streams and orchards green. The coyotes seemed all forgotten In the distance of might have been.

The wild west winds are calling me. Calling me over the seas. I breathe their cadence waiting Soft fragrance of cedar trees.

I hear their call in my island home 'Midst gardens with posies gay. Where I thought my heart had taken root And never more would stray.

The sagebrush scent and the cactus bloom Are calling across the sea. O'er yellow sands and arroyos dry The coyotes are calling me.

Nay, why should I heed their calling From far away in the west. Here, where I dwell in the moorlands, Close by the curlew's nest?

I must heed the call of the west winds Where mountain barriers rise. Where great plains stretch like the ocean, And the earth holds glad surprise.

I must follow the call of the coyotes Over ocean and sunny plain. For I know they are calling me, Calling me home again.

THE OLDEST WATCH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The glory of being the oldest watch in the world has been claimed by a timepiece in Nuremberg. The watch has just come to light in the German city, and dates from the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is hardly recognizable under that name nowadays, as in form it is more like a small clock. It has iron works which are driven by an iron mainspring, and there is also another auxiliary spring made of a pig's bristle. These early "watches" needed to be wound rather frequently, as there was no device to compensate for the weakening of the action of the mainspring as it ran down. It was not until the middle of the sixteenth century that the fusee, which can be seen in old English clocks, was invented. This consisted of a spiral drum with a piece of catgut wound on it. It need hardly be said that these Nuremberg watches were a trifle too large to be conveniently carried in the pocket, so they were worn affixed to a strap suspended from the girdle. They were beautifully engraved on the outside, and of course did not possess a second hand.

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RIGID GOVERNMENT BUDGET IS URGED

Paul M. Warburg Advises Return to Ante-War Methods of Banking and Finance in Order to Stabilize Credit Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Exchanges, taxes, budgets, and standards of currency were discussed at the second Pan-American Financial Conference yesterday by Paul M. Warburg, formerly a member of the Federal Reserve Board; Medill McCormick, Senator from Illinois, and others. "I do not believe," said Mr. Warburg, "that the world will enjoy fairly stable standards of currencies and credits until it returns to the observance of approximately the same methods of banking and finance as prevailed before the war. Where national credit, industrial enterprises and banking systems are established on a sound basis, adverse balances can be satisfied in many other ways than by payment of gold. If government credits and commercial conditions are stabilized, we may confidently undertake the stabilization of exchanges with the existing gold supply.

"In practically all leading countries the people have been urged in the strongest possible manner to produce more and to consume less. This appeal to voluntary action on the part of the individual has failed. Extravagance will not be curbed, and the increase in prices will be arrested not by moral suasion, but only through the effective measure of necessity. "If governments adopt a rigid policy of preventing the further issue of government securities and money for the purpose of covering current deficiencies, they will take the first and most effective step in combating the decrease of production, the rise of prices, and the fall of exchanges. Where gold payments have been suspended and foreign exchanges have become demoralized, the restraining influence once wielded by gold must be exercised at this stage by rigid budgets."

Senator McCormick said, in part: "The Congress of the United States is considering plans first, to fix on the executive power the responsibility for submitting to the Legislature a budget; second, to devise a plan for the scrutiny of the estimates by the Legislature; third, to establish a bureau of audit and control for the searching examination of expenditures, in behalf of Congress and independently of the executive."

BRITISH PRINCE MAY AGAIN VISIT AMERICA

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(By the Associated Press)—The Prince of Wales was bidden by the Pilgrims tonight. Responding to Baron Desborough's toast, he said in part:

"Two months ago to the day I was very hospitably entertained by the American Pilgrims at New York and they were going very strong indeed. When Desborough said that I am domiciled in England, I think it would have been more correct to say I am domiciled in the British Empire. "I visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis and the Military Academy at West Point. The visits were very interesting to me, as I had been associated with the United States Army and Navy during the war. It was that association that made it possible for me not to feel a stranger.

"I had a wonderful time and I was very touched by the demonstrations of good will, not only on my own account but because they were given me as the King's representative and, through me, to the British people as a whole. This made me realize that only personal contact is needed to prevent any misunderstanding between the American democracy and our own. "There is only one way of showing that one has enjoyed a visit. That is by repeating it. I therefore propose taking the first opportunity of paying another visit to the United States. I am afraid I do not know when that will be. I hope that then I may have the opportunity of seeing something of the far west and of the middle west and of the other cities and places I had no time to visit last November.

"In conclusion, may I say I sincerely hope that personal contact between the British Empire and the great American Republic may rapidly develop. We have the same language, the same type of democratic institutions and the same good will toward all people.

"I thank you for having entertained me this evening and I wish all good luck to all the branches of the Pilgrim Society. It has done and is doing so much to promote and foster continued friendship, good will and understanding between the peoples of the two great English-speaking nations."

MR. ASQUITH IS TO BE CANDIDATE IN PAISLEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Liberal Association of Paisley yesterday unanimously chose the former British Premier, H. H. Asquith, as its candidate for the Borough of Paisley. A preliminary vote showed 98 for Mr. Asquith and 73 for Mr. Watson, who would have stood as a Coalition Liberal, and a unanimous decision was thereafter reached. The meeting was informed officially that Mr. Asquith would willingly and very favorably consider an invitation if it was extended to him, and his acceptance of the unanimous invitation is, therefore, certain.

Paisley consequently becomes by far the most important by-election since

December, 1918. The Unionists may run a candidate, while the Labor Party will run J. M. Biggar, the Cooperative candidate who almost won at the general election.

As there is obviously a large section of Coalition supporters among the Liberals, Mr. Asquith's chances of success depend on the appeal of his program, which he is now expected to formulate on behalf of his party. The seat was won at the last election by Sir John M. McCallum, a personal friend and supporter of Mr. Asquith, who refused the Coalition endorsement of his candidature.

REPORT SAYS MEXICO EXCLUDES DEPORTEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newspapers in Mexico City, Mexico, are quoted in dispatches to the Department of State as saying that in order to prevent pernicious characters from entering Mexico, the Mexican Foreign Office has instructed its consular officers not to issue passports of persons expelled from the United States. One interpretation of the reported action was that it notified persons of radical tendencies they could not find an asylum in Mexico.

GOOD ROADS MEN INVITE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—What the promoters expect will be the greatest good roads convention ever held in the United States will be held next spring in Hot Springs, Arkansas, to stimulate interests in the Bankhead Highway, which crosses the continent to San Diego, California, from the South Atlantic coast. A delegation of good roads promoters from the South called at the White House yesterday to invite President Wilson to attend the convention. John H. Bankhead (D.), Senator from Alabama, introduced the delegation to Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's secretary.

CALIFORNIA TEST OF HOOVER SENTIMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A comprehensive attempt to ascertain the sentiment of the people as to nominating Herbert C. Hoover for President was made here yesterday, when a letter signed by 29 men and women of all parties throughout the State asking this question: "Do you favor Hoover as the nominee of your party for President?" The letter stated that its signers believe that Mr. Hoover is pre-eminently qualified to become the next President of this country, and that they wish to ascertain to what extent that belief is general in the State.

DYE USERS TO BUY GERMAN DYESTUFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Only about 500 applications for permits to sell liquor under the special provisions of the prohibition act have been received. It was announced at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, about 15 per cent of these were filed by retail druggists. Because of reported raids on saloons by bogus revenue agents, James Shevlin, supervising federal prohibition agent in New York, announces that all his men have credentials from the Internal Revenue Department which they are required to show on demand, and that all persons posing as federal officials will be punished to the full extent of the law.

ONE BIG UNION TO HOLD CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—V. R. Midgely, secretary of One-Big-Union, has officially announced that the first semi-annual convention will be held in the Labor Temple on January 26. The

KING ALBERT IN PARIS INCognito

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas)—King Albert of Belgium came to Paris incognito yesterday and conferred for a long time with President Poincaré.

"In conclusion, may I say I sincerely hope that personal contact between the British Empire and the great American Republic may rapidly develop. We have the same language, the same type of democratic institutions and the same good will toward all people.

"I thank you for having entertained me this evening and I wish all good luck to all the branches of the Pilgrim Society. It has done and is doing so much to promote and foster continued friendship, good will and understanding between the peoples of the two great English-speaking nations."

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RELAXATION OF DRY LAW IS PROPOSED

Measure in Congress Would Make Liquor Easily Accessible for "Medicinal Purposes"—Investors' Claims Are Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Efforts are being made to loosen the restrictions that have been placed upon liquor by the National Prohibition Amendment, because of the alleged necessity for the use of whisky in coping with the so-called influenza. A bill has been introduced in the House by Adolph J. Sabath (D.), Representative from Illinois, asking that whisky be made easily accessible "for medicinal purposes" for 90 days. It was indicated that many more persons would claim to be victims of influenza if such a loophole should be offered for obtaining whisky.

Mr. Sabath has also proposed amendments to sections 1, 3, 5, 7 and 37 of the National Prohibition Act providing for enforcement of prohibition. The intent of his bill is to permit the manufacture and sale of wine containing less than 9 per cent of alcohol, and of beer, ale and porter containing less than 3 per cent of alcohol.

Section 37 would be so amended that the enforcement act would not go into effect until 60 days after the Supreme Court had held the act to be constitutional.

The withdrawal of whiskeys from bonded warehouses, manufactured before September 10, 1917 and purchased before war-time prohibition went into effect, would be permitted. Under both the War-Time and National Prohibition acts, the sale and purchase of warehouse certificates representing whiskeys in bond, Mr. Sabath asserts, were specifically permitted. Thousands have purchased and paid for these certificates, he declared, believing that an opportunity would be given them to withdraw such goods from bonded warehouses after the suspension of the War-Time Prohibition Act and before the National Prohibition Act went into effect.

Mr. Sabath would have Section 5 so amended as to permit physicians to prescribe, at all times, one quart of liquor in 15 days, instead of one pint within the same time.

Section 37 would permit the storage in United States bonded warehouses of such liquors as had been manufactured prior to September 10, 1917, and strikes out certain regulations which are not required for the sale of wine and beer as permitted under the provisions of the proposed bill.

Liquor Permits Asked

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FURNITURE

and the advantages are sufficient to warrant early action

Boggs & Buhl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Joseph Horne Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The New Colored Wash Fabrics are Ready

They include all the colorful, dainty Voiles, Gingham, Organ-dies and Swisses that come with Spring in new weaves and new colorings, so that women doing their sewing now may feel sure of their selection. New lingerie materials, too, in dainty variety.

representation will be one delegate for each 2000 or less unit of the total 40,000 membership.

The official announcement states: "The trial and sentence of R. B. Russell at Winnipeg, and the remarks of the trial judge on sympathetic strikes and picketing, have brought to the attention of the working classes the necessity of a more efficient organization to combat the aggressions of the employing classes; and even the governmental authorities may learn that they cannot destroy a movement, that is necessary to the material welfare of the workers by placing its officers in jail. The jailing of Russell is a denial of many of those things which we have for long years considered our 'rights,' and made all the more imperative the building of a solid organization of the working classes with a common membership, instead of craft divisions, and with the machinery of the administration subject to the control of the membership at all times, instead of a dictatorship by international officials."

DIVIDENDS PAID BY INTERBOROUGH

Total in 16 Years of 187½ Per Cent, Official Testifies—Receipts From Subway During the Same Period \$65,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company paid dividends totaling 187½ per cent to its stockholders during the last 16 years, an official of the company admitted to the board of estimate investigating the traction situation. In 1915 the company declared a 20 per cent dividend and had a surplus of \$20,000,000, Edward J. F. Gaynor, auditor, testified, admitting that even though in the first quarter of 1919, the road failed to make a profit, the stockholders were paid a 5 per cent dividend for the last quarter of 1918. It appeared that August Belmont & Co. received \$1,500,000 in Interborough stock for help in getting a franchise and loans during the organization of the company.

Mr. Gaynor also said the company's surplus was between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000 and that about \$8,000,000 had been lost in operation during the war. Dividends amounting to \$65,625,000 had been paid on \$35,000,000 capital stock, and the subway paid in revenues to the Interborough \$65,000,000 in 16 years. Net income for both systems from April 1, 1903, to June 30, 1919, was \$78,895,972.

Mayor John F. Hylan proposed that the stockholders be asked to help the road out of its present difficulties by going into their own pockets rather than by taking more money from the people. Mr. Gaynor hoped they might, but said that the stockholders of today were not those of yesterday. He said that the \$20,000,000 which had been saved had been spent before the war.

Announcement of the amount the subway had paid to the Interborough roused the Mayor to remark that under municipal operation the subway would have brought the city a great profit.

NEW CABINET IN PORTUGAL

LISBON, Portugal (Wednesday)—A new Cabinet has been formed under the premiership of Domingos Pereira, a Democrat. It is made up of four Democrats, four Liberals, two Independents, and one Socialist. Melo Barreto, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, will resume his old portfolio in the new Ministry.

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SALE OF ARMY FOOD TO DEALERS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—On the ground that the public would benefit more by the continuance of the former policy, Col. J. M. Carson, zone supply officer of New York City, is protesting against discontinuance of

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MR. NITTI'S VIEWS ON ADRIATIC ISSUE

Premier Quoted as Saying Jugo-Slav Reply Is Not Satisfactory but That Italy Has Gone the Limit in Making Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Italy will demand of France and England the carrying out of the Treaty of London only when all other means of settling the Adriatic question have been tried and found futile, according to a statement made by Francis Nitti, the Italian Premier, to a representative of the "Echo de Paris."

"The reply of the Jugo-Slav Government to the note of the Supreme Council relative to conflicting claims on the eastern shores of the Adriatic does not satisfy us," the Premier is quoted as saying, "but we have gone to the extreme limit in making concessions. The world should realize that for the sake of Fiume we renounce Dalmatia, which was given to us by the Pact of London. We hope that, after a few days' further reflection, the Jugo-Slavs will send an acceptable answer. This new people is in the course of formation and the exaggerated impulsiveness characteristic of youth is naturally present, but we are anxious to consider the Jugo-Slavs friends. They and we occupy the greater part of the Adriatic coast and have mutual interests. I wish to facilitate these relations. We will find an agreement. It must be found. We will demand execution of the London Pact only at the last extremity."

Need to Spread Feeling of Peace

Mr. Nitti expects to return to Paris soon to resume his work in the Peace Conference.

"The date of my return will depend upon internal events in Italy and England," he said. "We will agree upon a time, for Mr. Lloyd George and myself are most anxious to settle pending questions. These include those relative to the Adriatic, Asia Minor, Turkey and the future status of Constantinople. There must be as little delay as possible because delay is enervating. What is needed in Europe, especially in the face of our former enemies, is the spirit of peace. We must bend all our efforts to spreading the feeling of peace, and for that reason the signatories of treaties ending the great war must scrupulously fulfill their obligations."

"Russia the Storehouse of Europe"

Speaking of the arrangement by which allied nations will reopen trade relations with the Russian people, the Italian Premier expressed the belief that it would have a beneficial effect. "I am convinced the arrangement will be good for everybody and cannot fail to diminish the feeling of revolt in Russia, for nothing excites that feeling so much as absolute isolation," he declared. "Russia is the storehouse of Europe, and she must share in provisioning the continent. This is especially the case at the present moment if we wish to fight increased prices, which is the principal source of danger today."

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PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

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sales of army surplus foodstuffs to dealers, as directed by the Quartermaster-General in Washington. The new orders provide that such supplies be hereafter sold only to municipalities and through army retail stores.

Charging that the profit made on army food sales as conducted by the city was not turned over to the city, F. H. LaGuardia, president of the Board of Aldermen, will introduce a resolution for an investigation of the controversy between Jonathan C. Day, former commissioner of markets, and his successor, E. J. O'Malley.

PLANS FOR MORE COTTON IN BRITAIN

Board of Trade Report Includes Recommendations for Stimulation of the Industry

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Plans intended to result in the production within the British Empire of enough cotton to supply the bulk of the nation's needs are outlined in a report of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee of the Board of Trade made public here today.

Recommendations included in the White Paper for stimulation of the industry were as follows: An annual grant of £10,000 for five years to the empire cotton growing committee; strengthening of the agricultural departments of the British colonies and protectorates; establishment of a central research institute; creation of readerships at universities; foundation of a bureau for the interchange of information on cotton growing; strict control over essential matters connected with cotton growing; authorizing local associations of the cotton growing association to act as agents of the empire cotton growing committee in marketing the crops. Funds to be provided by the treasury would come from local revenues of cotton growing areas and from the cotton industry itself.

The report of the committee said the cotton industry in the Empire drew four-fifths of its supplies from the United States and expressed the belief that it was dangerous to be dependent so largely on the climatic vagaries of one portion of the world. The White Paper also pointed out that the United States is requiring every year an increasing proportion of its own cotton crops for home consumption.

Since July, 1917, the situation with respect to the cotton industry has become worse, the report stated, and there was said to be evidence of a world shortage of the commodity. Notwithstanding this condition, the committee said: "We are confident that if proper measures were taken it should be possible to grow within the Empire a very large proportion of the cotton it requires."

The problem of adequate development of the Empire's cotton resources was said to depend on the acquisition of necessary knowledge, the supply of capable men, establishment of efficient arrangements for controlling growing cotton crops and marketing, and the provision of necessary money.

REMINGTON PLANT SOLD

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—Sale of the plant of the Remington Arms Company here, built at a cost of nearly \$10,000,000, and Remington City with its 600 homes for workers, is announced. Three holding corporations, formed in New York are the purchasers.

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BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—Sale

AIM OF LABOR AND COOPERATION ALIKE

British Woman Cooperator Says Both Must Unite and Work for One Common End, the Advancement of Humanity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—To discuss the "Lessons of the Great Strike," 300 delegates, representing about 8500 members of the Lancashire section of the Women's Cooperative Guild, met recently under the presidency of Mrs. Dewsbury, at the Cooperative Wholesale Society's Mitchell Memorial Hall, Manchester.

Mrs. Dewsbury, in welcoming the delegates, said that the experience of the railway strike had taught co-operators and trade unionists many useful lessons, chief amongst them being the value of unity. Helpful as had been the cooperative movement to the strikers, it was now fully realized that greater benefit would have been received had the trade union bodies known more about the movement. The ironfounders were profiting in the strike now in progress, from the experience of the railway workers, and it was certainly largely owing to the help of the cooperative movement, in supplying the strikers with necessities, that they had been able to hold out so long. Trade unionists and co-operators must therefore unite and work for one common end; the betterment and advancement of humanity. There was no dissimilarity among the opponents of Labor and cooperation, as her experience in the recent municipal elections, when she stood as a cooperative candidate, had proved. The Liberals, Conservatives, the churches, and the press combined against her, and defeated her.

Battle for Trade Unionism

In introducing the subject for discussion, Mrs. Williams, of Swansea, president of the Guild, referred to the railway strike as a battle for trade unionism, and not a mere sectional strike, for, she said, it was clearly the intention of the government, backed by the capitalists, to reduce the wages of the railway workers, as a first step toward a general wage reduction. It had been universally charged against the railway men that they had, for tactical reasons, sprung a "lightning" strike on the government. This was absolutely untrue, the speaker argued, because on the Prime Minister's own admission the government had foreseen it in February, and had been preparing seven months for it. Nor was it a strike against the community, but against the employers, who happened in this case to be the government.

Was it any wonder, continued the speaker, that there was unrest, and strikes, and rumors of strikes, considering the conditions under which they were living. It was the general feeling of insecurity born of the prevailing economic system which lay at the root of the stress and troubles of the people. Cooperation was the only remedy, and it had proved time and time again that in times of stress it was the people's best friend. Cooperation was an ideal, and it could only fully benefit humanity as humanity fully understood and lived it. The true cooperator did not think of his or her dividend, but of the advancement of mankind. Every member of the cooperative movement should become a good and intelligent cooperator, working not for themselves alone, and they would do much to usher in a new and glorious era.

Power for Good

To fit themselves for this work, co-operators and trade unionists—she included both in her advice—needed to educate themselves, to understand better their relationship to one another, and to realize the power they had for good. Apathy and indifference on the part of the workers had contributed very largely, if not wholly, to the economic and social evils which were harassing humanity. It was no use blaming the capitalists or the government. The remedy lay in the people's own hands. They possessed the power of electing representatives to all the governing and administrative bodies in the country, and had therefore the power to make and administer laws.

The strike was by no means the best weapon for fighting the present vicious social system, for whatever the strikers forced the employers to give with one hand, was taken away by these same employers with the other, in the form of increased prices and taxation, and this because the people would not take the trouble to elect men and women to Parliament who would truly represent their interests. To vote unintelligently was to use the power of the franchise in the wrong direction, and would not make for progress. Let the women of England, who had great responsibilities, educate themselves, and do their best for their country's sake.

Women's 16 Hours

It was true, continued Mrs. Williams, that in the past women had far less opportunity than men for educating themselves, but now that they had the vote there was no reason why this should not be altered. Men had fought for and won the eight-hour day, but women had still to work 16. This was another inequality which must be righted. Let women see to it. Women were necessary on all government and administrative bodies, where their practical experience of life would prove useful.

At the close of the meeting, Mrs. Williams informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the membership of the Women's Cooperative Guild in England and Wales was 24,000 and that during the last two years 190 new branches had been opened, and 5000 new members added to the rolls. The government of the guild was invested in district commit-

tees, sectional councils, and a national central committee. The objects of the guild were to uplift and educate the people, to improve the chances of the children, and to equalize society by getting rid of the paupers at one end of the scale and the millionaires at the other. All the work of the guild was voluntary.

PLUMAGE TRADE IS CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Willoughby Dewar, the honorary secretary of the Plumage Bill Group, in a recent letter to the press says: "The barbarities of the plumage trade and the grave eco-

PAU AND ITS VIEW OF THE PYRENEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Happy the place, especially if it be a resort of travelers, and possesses special distinctions of an advantageous kind, that make it like no other, so different as to stand alone, incomparable. Such resorts are few.

After an hour or two in Pau, and a first look around, the good traveler, recommended to this Bernese capital, nestling at the foot of the Pyrenees on

what they may have in store for us, what new color effect, what change in form and shape, as one peak or another, from some effect of atmosphere, appears lost to view. Two peaks rise up in the middle of the chain and dominate the rest; they are the Grand Pic, and the Petit Pic du Midi d'Ossau. The taller peak seems to curl over a little in a protecting way toward the other. One morning these peaks and all the chain will be plain Pyrenees in snowy white and dull black; on another they will be all rosy red; on a third, the violet tints will dominate. Again they will sometimes seem to be taken back a hundred miles, and to be

REAL STRIKE ISSUE SEEN IN AUSTRALIA

Dissatisfied With Award Granted, Railwaymen Said to Have Done Public Grave Injury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Australia's federal-owned transcontinental railroad was recently out of business for several weeks, owing to a strike without warning, which caught sev-

try the only method that apparently is approved of by the government, if its actions are a better indication of its words.

This statement by the union secretary, called forth a reply by the Minister for Works and Railways, Mr. Groom, who pointed out that the association had gone to the arbitration court and submitted its case, and after long deliberations by the judges, an award had been made. "Because the award did not give the men what they claimed," declared Mr. Groom, "and here we have the real issue—they have seen fit to suspend public traffic on one of the main highways of Australia, stranding people, including women and children, hundreds of miles from their homes, and upsetting generally the business between eastern and western Australia. . . . Nothing which may be said alters the fact, that though these men had untrammeled right of access to the Arbitration Court, and could apply for a variation of the award, they have taken the law into their own hands and done the country a grave injury." The government's application for the deregistration of the association in the Arbitration Court was the main factor which led to a settling of the dispute.

WOMEN PROPOSE WAR MEMORIAL IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Women's War Memorial, it is proposed, should take the form of a national hall in London to house every association and interest connected with women's work and aspirations. Presiding at a meeting at the Savoy Hotel to inaugurate the scheme, Lady Markham said that the need of a central meeting place for women's organizations was keenly felt, and women from the dominions and colonies, particularly, had felt its absence almost as a reproach. If the scheme went forward, she added, it should be something big, permanent, and dignified. Besides a hall for meetings, with committee rooms and offices, it is suggested that there might be a courtyard with a memorial statue or monument to women who have fallen in active service.

It was also proposed that a conference of women's organizations should be held on the subject, and an appeal made on behalf of the Women's War Memorial to those who have been given the vote. It was stated that the offer of a site on the Embankment, near the Houses of Parliament, had already been made.

WHISKY DESTROYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Twelve hundred gallons of whisky and other intoxicating liquor, seized by sheriff's deputies of Salt Lake county in several raids in the last four months of 1919, were recently destroyed by order of the district court.

HOW GERMAN SLOOP COMET WAS SEIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The story of the capture of the German sloop Comet, was told for the first time by Capt. Ion Hamilton Benn, M. P., on the occasion of a festival dinner, held under the chairmanship of Sir John Wimble at the Holborn Restaurant.

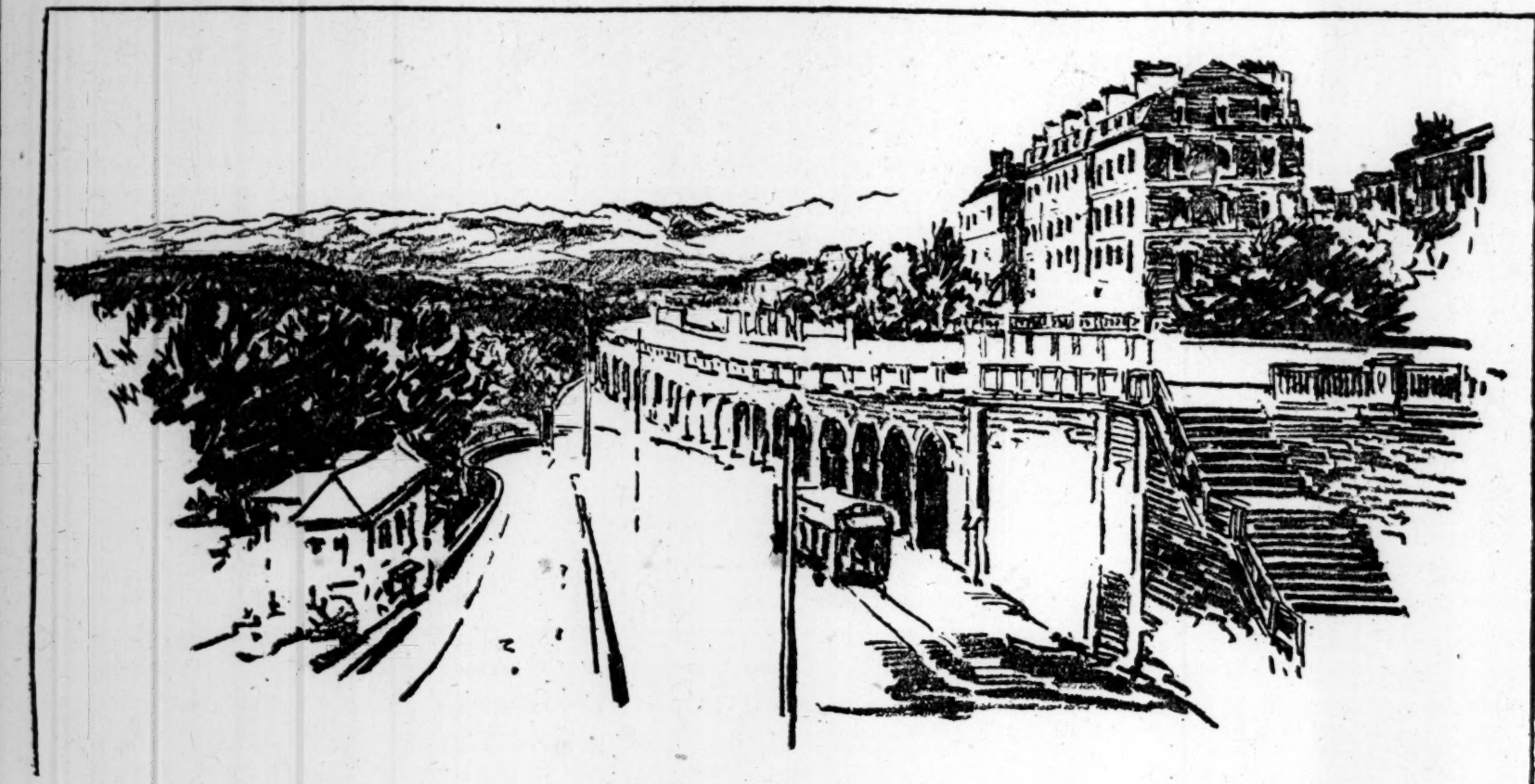
The Comet, said Capt. Hamilton Benn, was a well-armed sloop, manned by a crew of 96. She had appeared in the Australian Archipelago just before the outbreak of war. She had a powerful wireless installation, and was intended for a lookout station for von Spee's squadron. She had arrived at Apia at about the same time as a small British vessel, which was unarmed and under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Jackson, who could do nothing with the Comet. An Australian squadron being in the neighborhood, the Comet made for the coast of New Guinea.

Next day Commander Jackson commandeered a 40-ton steam yacht, and, with a crew of 14, and some Negroes, he chased her; catching up with her at dawn the next day, he called on the watch on deck to surrender. They were so surprised that Jackson and six of his men were able to board her. They at once went below and interviewed the captain. Jackson was wearing his "singlet," with his sword, but was without a cap. The captain of the Comet said he could only surrender to an officer, and to this Jackson replied, "I am the only officer you are ever likely to see if you do not at once hand over your sword." The captain immediately surrendered, and Jackson brought the Comet back to Apia with his 14 men in charge of the German ship.

FISH PRICE CONTROL MAINTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation of representatives of the Trawler Owners' Federation, the Brixham Owners, the Grimsby Fish Merchants, the Trawler Skippers, the Seamen's Union, and the Hull Seamen, was received at the Ministry of Food recently. The object of the deputation was to ask for the withdrawal of the maximum prices recently reimposed on fish, other than prime fish, of which the prices on the latter had been in force throughout the summer. The Food Controller gave very careful consideration to the representations made, but was of the opinion that for the protection of the public, control must be kept in force for the present. While he was prepared to review the schedule of prices in respect of the few specific cases which are stated to press somewhat hardly on certain branches of the industry, he is advised that the general scale of prices fixed was sufficiently generous.



The long promenade in Pau, the Boulevard des Pyrénées

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

conomic dangers it entails are already known to many, but, desiring yet further to rouse public opinion on the subject, a Plumage Bill Group has been formed in London, with branches in Scotland and the provinces, under the presidency of Sir Charles Hobhouse. Our object is to secure, at the earliest possible date, legislation to prohibit the importation into this country of birds' feathers and skins, others than those of poultry, the ostrich, and eider duck. Many valuable species of birds are already all but extinct, and the need for action is now beyond dispute. A government bill is, indeed, promised, but lest it should be indefinitely shelved, or weakened by traders' amendments, the matter must be kept constantly before the public, and in the minds of members of both Houses of Parliament."

SUBSTITUTION FOR TUNGSTEN IS FOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a paper recently read before the Iron and Steel Institute, Dr. J. O. Arnold, formerly professor of metallurgy in the University of Sheffield, described his discovery of a new steel, the patent of which had been held up by the government owing to the war. Dr. Arnold's new invention followed up his previous discovery of Vanadium steel, the best high-speed steel, which contains roughly 6 per cent of carbon, 18 per cent of tungsten and, say 3½ per cent of chromium. For the tungsten, Dr. Arnold substituted 6 per cent of molybdenum. The result was that he produced exactly the same steel, with one-third of the amount of the most expensive element, and got equal if not better results, say a 10 per cent better result. The importance of this, from the point of view of the cost of steel, was manifest. If one could get molybdenum down to the same price as tungsten, it was going to be a great saving.

Dr. Arnold pointed out that he had taken no action in the matter of establishing his patent rights, since the government had put obstacles in his way in 1918. The patenting of the steel, he said, had never got beyond the provisional stage, for the department which had blocked him during the war still prevented him proceeding with the matter.

LONDON THEATERS TO PUT UP SEAT PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The West End theater managers want higher prices for their seats. Such was the keynote of a recent gathering of managers, who gave as a reason for the change the heavy burdens with which the producer is now saddled. Though no decision was reached for united action in raising prices, individual action has already been taken. At the Prince of Wales Theater, Mr. A. Charlott has raised the price of the stalls from the familiar 10s. 6d., to 12s. 6d. Similarly the dress circle is now 9s. instead of 7s. 6d., and the upper circle 7s. and 5s. 9d., in place of 5s. 9d., and 4s. 9d. In the case of the stalls and dress circle the entertainment tax must be paid in addition.

Many theatrical managers have expressed approval of Mr. Charlott's action, while Sir Alfred Butt declares the general increase to be "justifiable and inevitable." It is understood that production costs have gone up since the beginning of the war by anything from 60 to 200 per cent; while the adoption of the standard contract with a minimum wage and payments for rehearsals adds considerably to the liabilities for artists' salaries. It is even declared that a theater must now pay to 90 per cent of its capacity to pay expenses.

The pit and the gallery are not affected by the price increase.

The Attractions of Pau

But the old frequenter is inclined to give himself three reasons for the special appeal that Pau makes to him; the first being the difference between it and all others, for though there are other mountain resorts among the Pyrenees, there is none of them like Pau; the second, that, many as are the characteristics, the features, and the specialties of Pau, they are never important as are the attractions at some other places which become monotonous by their insistence; and, thirdly, Pau makes one feel above everything that it is a restful place, one for a person who wishes to withdraw, for the moment, from the intense activity of modern times. Thus one will gather that there is an appreciable difference between, say, New York and Chicago on the one hand, and Pau on the other; it is, in fact, the greatest difference conceivable, and while Pau depends in a measure upon its view of the Pyrenees, or at all events makes that the nominal excuse for its invitation to the stranger, as the sea makes it at so many others, and while the Rocky Mountains afford finer, rougher, mountain sights, Pau yet has charms that the Rockies, disturbing rather than soothing, have not.

View of the Pyrenees

Yet there is one special thing in Pau of whose charm, wonder, delight, there is no doubt. It is the most exalted among attractions—the view of the Pyrenees. For obtaining the full delight of it, the town has laid out a long promenade called the Boulevard des Pyrénées. This runs the full length on that edge of the town which overlooks the valley, in which are the railway station and some other delightful modernities tucked away. Across the valley, some miles away, is the straight, clear range of this end of the Pyrenees. The position being what it is, the view is uninterrupted and perfect, and the chain of mountain peaks is laid out straight in front.

This, as has been suggested, takes the place, in the wanderer's system, of the sea at other resorts. Until you experience it, you cannot understand the excellence of the substitute; for some it has the most superior attraction. The sea is generally soothing in its motion and sound, when contemplated quite objectively, but there would, after all, appear to be a slight percentage of disturbance in the analysis of its quality when considered from such a point as this. The percentage of disturbance in the Pyrenees, as viewed from Pau, might be set at the decimal with three noughts, and then a one, just to lift it from simple nothing, and that minute percentage is registered because of the fact that occasionally, through atmospheric peculiarities, when it does not appear that there is a real mist in the air at all, the whole line of the Pyrenees disappears entirely! Then there is none of them remaining, only the valley and a blank beyond, and one waits to wait for their return, and one waits impatiently. Then happy is the hour when our Pyrenees come back, and one sees them again in all their kaleidoscopic wonder, for, if they vanish completely at times, and go to Spain beyond on holiday, they conjure marvelous visions for us on their return.

Changing Mountain Effects

It is impossible to recall any scene that is subject to such continual and delightful color transformations as this. Upon rising in the morning the first thought is for the mountains,

seen dimly and in the faintest colorations. But better than these even, are some of the evening sunset shows. Looking across the valley from the boulevard, it seems that the last rays of the setting sun, as cast along the valley from the opening at the right, set aflame a million lamps down there, like gigantic footlights in a theater of the splendid out-of-doors. A golden band seems laid along the base of the mountain chain, the peaks in the high space above appear to have gathered to themselves the firmness of gossamer, and with a triumphant tableau, the sun in the west flashes one wide burning glow upon it all. In a few minutes the pale, thin, chilly blues of the Pyrenean night have come, and, enchanted, we move away.

BRITAIN HAS NOVEL LAND PURCHASE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919, provides for a sum of £20,000,000 to be available for loans within the next two years, of which not more than £17,250,000 will be available for England and Wales. Even if the Treasury were prepared to issue the whole of this authorized amount, it may prove insufficient to supply the requirements of the applicants, which the government is pledged to satisfy, if a large part of the land is purchased for cash. The cost of equipment must also be paid in cash, and it is therefore essential that as large an amount as possible shall be reserved for this purpose.

Fortunately Section 9 of the act of 1919 provides an alternative method of purchasing land, and one which it is hoped will be utilized to the fullest possible extent. This section authorized any owner, including a limited owner, to sell land to a council for the settlement of former service men; in consideration of a perpetual annuity. These annuities are charged on the county fund, or borough fund or rate, and the receipts from the small holdings will be available for their payment. These securities will be registered, transferable by deed in any amount not less than £1, and are trustee securities. Annuities should be readily salable, particularly if the amounts issued are sufficiently large to create a market for such securities. The annuities may be redeemed at any time by the council, on the basis of the average price of prescribed government securities.

In the case of land belonging to a college, incumbent, charity, or other corporation, this procedure by way of sale for an annuity should be at once acceptable and satisfactory. As regards other owners, although the procedure for the purchase of land by means of annuities is novel, it is hoped that it will be adopted to a considerable extent when landowners are informed as to the security of the annuities, and the facilities for realizing such annuities when realization becomes desirable.

NEW ERA FOR RAILWAY MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWANSEA, Wales.—J. H. Thomas, M. P., speaking at Swansea, said he believed that the railway negotiations were now on the high road to a settlement. The fact had been a colossal one, and one which they might never have to encounter again because, when the negotiations were finished, they would have standardized the whole railway service. Every trade would know exactly its position, and every man would know the stages of promotion. It was his firm belief that, when the scheme was submitted to the men, they would say the work had been justified. There was a new era opening for railwaymen. The old days of long hours and sweated wages were abolished for all time, and railwaymen would have a better chance in the future than ever in the past.



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CALL FOR ECONOMY IN AUSTRALIAN COAL

Need Is Felt for Introduction of Modern By-Product Recovery Ovens and the Manufacture of Coke and Valuable Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales—J. L. Campbell, K. C., who was appointed a Royal Commissioner to inquire into the coal mining industry of New South Wales (which is by far the most important in Australia) has furnished his report to the government. It was expected that he would be able to report in three months from his appointment. His inquiry, however, occupied seven months.

The commissioner states there is much waste in connection with the industry, and points out that in the case of an important product like coal this is a matter of grave public concern. Only the gas companies are utilizing to any extent the by-products obtainable from coal, though these, he maintains, are more valuable than its direct use as fuel. He says:

New Opening Required

"The state cannot afford to view with the same equanimity a wasteful use of that portion of the national product that is consumed in the state, and thus becomes an element of the state's economic and industrial situation. The saving of values is linked with another urgent purpose, the organizing and development of new fields of demand; that is to say new local markets. It has been observed that the popular view is that the coal is something to be burned, while the scientific view is exactly the opposite; it is, that coal is too valuable to be burned; that the by-products of coal are of greater moment than the coal itself, and that not until these by-products have been extracted should the residuum be used for industrial or domestic purposes.

"It is a humiliating fact that the state, with this article of prime necessity in such abundance, should have failed to realize or at least to afford any practical application of this eco-

nomie truth. Surely, what it has been found easy and profitable to do in such countries as Germany and America could be done here, and a new field of industrial enterprise opened, capable of absorbing more than sufficient coal to restore the Newcastle trade at least to its earlier regularity and volume.

Sale of By-Products

"The introduction of by-product recovery ovens of modern type and the manufacturing and marketing of the coke and the by-products, such as ammonium sulphate, benzol, tar, liquid fuel, motor spirit, and the chemical essentials of many manufacturing processes, should prove as profitable here as elsewhere.

"The average increase in the cost of production between 1914 and 1918 ranged from 1s. to 4s. per ton. Confidential information was given as to the profits made by each colliery. The names are not stated in the report, but the collieries are classified in groups, marked with the letters of the alphabet. The biggest profits were made by a colliery marked H, which are given as follows:

	Capital employed	Tonnage sold	Profit
1914.....	£28,006	255,481	42.86%
1915.....	24,588	294,339	53.46
1916.....	21,787	241,637	48.59
1917.....	27,431	259,040	121.86
1918.....	21,403	293,648	154.49

Daily Earnings of Miners

The report states that the average daily earnings of miners increased by 16.33 per cent, but had they continued to work with the same honesty and persistency in the years after the advance as in those before it the increase would have been double. It proceeds:

"The miners, as well as other employees in the Maitland collieries, were in 1914-18 receiving a rate of pay that even with a reduced working time enabled them to make a sufficient wage without unduly taxing their energies or fully availing themselves of the increase in the basic rate.

"It is a lamentable fact that the appeal for increased production—so strongly urged as a vital national necessity, since the adverse economic situation due to the war has become manifest—has been so much needed in the coal mining industry, as it appears to have been little regarded. It is obvious there can be no effective

improvement in national production, or in the economic conditions of the workers in the industry, unless the individual responds by yielding the honest measure of his capacity."

The commissioner is quite satisfied that as far as the colliery employees in the Maitland district are concerned, the demand for increased rates and the concession to the demand made by the federal authority on May 2, 1919, were unwarranted by anything in the existing situation considered merely from an industrial or economic standpoint.

Standard of Living

"There is no doubt," says the report, "that the average earnings of the colliery employees in the other colliery fields, were at that time, with a few exceptions, below the standard of necessary requirements, and, no matter how the low averages may have been aggravated by the action of the men themselves, something had to be done to meet a situation of general stress and individual hardship. It may be questioned, however, whether it was wise on any ground to lay upon an essential product like coal, a tax to serve an immediate purpose of relief, which in the circumstances under which it arose, was primarily one of benevolence, without regard to whether the industry could permanently support the burden, and also apparently without regard to the probable or possible effect on the general economic situation that must be faced after the war. Particularly does this question arise in a case where, after the emergency has passed, the consequences of precipitate and ill-considered action can only be redressed at the cost of industrial disturbance and discontent."

It should be noted that the increase alluded to in this paragraph formed the justification for an increase of 6s. per ton in the price of coal—a very heavy burden on all coal-using activities.

MONT BLANC TUNNEL PROJECT

CHAMONIX, Switzerland (Thursday)—French and Italian engineers have arrived here to make studies on the ground for a tunnel under Mont Blanc, directly joining France and Italy. This project, which has been under consideration for many years, now appears near attainment, as both governments have voted preliminary credits to commence work. France has appropriated 45,000,000 francs, and Italy 40,000,000.

BRITISH RAILWAYS' FUTURE POSITION

Control to Continue for Two Years After End of War and New Rates for 18 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—An important memorandum to railway shareholders, prepared by the council of the Railway Companies Association, was issued recently by each individual railway company to its own shareholders. This memorandum states that in view of constant references and statements as to negotiations in relation to the future control and management of railway undertakings, it has been thought desirable to inform shareholders of the position without waiting until the annual meetings.

After a reference to the arrangements made on the outbreak of war for government control, the memorandum proceeds: "It has been generally recognized that the entire subversion of commercial operations, which had taken place under the military régime, had been so widespread that an immediate return to pre-war conditions was impossible, and that there must be an interval of transition antecedent to the resumption of the normal conduct of the undertakings. It had, therefore, been agreed at an early stage that the control should continue on the same terms for a further period of two years after the end of the war, and, inasmuch as the working expenses had greatly increased under the government's management, it was recognized that there must be corresponding increases in the railway rates and charges."

Transport Bill Reviewed

There follows a review of the provisions of the Ministry of Transport Bill, and of the action taken by the government on its "sole responsibility" in raising wages and altering hours and conditions of employment on the railways, and the memorandum proceeds: "The additions thus made to the labor bill have unduly increased the outgoings in proportion to the present revenue-earning capacity of the railways, but it is understood that the Minister of Transport will take measures forthwith for the purpose of raising rates and charges in order

to restore the requisite balance of income between revenue and working expenses, and to provide an adequate return upon the capital invested in railways.

"These charges are to remain in force for 18 months after the expiration of the period of government control, in order to enable the railway companies to apply to Parliament for the necessary alterations in their statutory powers, and, having regard to the promising signs of trade prosperity and to the great capacity of the railways and their organization as proved by their past services, the directors have every confidence that when the undertakings are returned to the commercial management of the proprietors they will have a prosperous future before them.

Right to Compensation

"It may be that there will be an interval during which working expenses will continue in disproportionate ratio to receipts, but against this it has to be remembered that the proprietors are entitled to full compensation for any reduced revenue-earning capacity of their undertakings attributable to government interference."

Referring to the proposed appointment of advisory committees on which Labor shall be represented, the memorandum says: "The directors desire to point out that the appointment of such advisory committees does not in any way affect their responsibilities as the duly elected representatives of the proprietors in the direction and management of your undertaking, and these functions the directors will continue to exercise subject, of course, during the period of control, to the powers which, under the provisions of the Ministry of Transport Act, are vested in the Minister for that period."

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AUSTRIA'S LIVING PROBLEMS ACUTE

Chief of British Military Mission in Vienna Believes Country Cannot Recover Industrially Unaided for Generations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The days are still far distant, if indeed they ever return, when the tourist will travel through central Europe with pre-war comfort, speed and cheapness. The railways in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Germany adequately reflect the great economic catastrophe which has overtaken those countries. Luckily a journey which the writer has just made from Berne to Berlin by way of Vienna, Prague, and Dresden, which in the ordinary way would have been attended by almost insuperable difficulties, was facilitated by letters of recommendation to the government officials and railway authorities concerned.

Any advantage derived from the excellent service of trains from Berne to the Austrian frontier is rather discounted by the fact that only one express train weekly goes to Vienna. That train leaves Bregenz just after luncheon on the Monday afternoon, arrives at Feldkirch an hour later, and then proceeds to the Austrian capital. Thousands of travelers await its arrival at Feldkirch each Monday. To reach Feldkirch travelers from Switzerland must pass the frontier at Buchs, a pleasant enough little place known to peace-time tourists and alpine climbers as one of the gateways to the wonderful Tyrol.

The scenes enacted each Sunday night and each Monday morning at Buchs quite defy description. As there is no suitable railway connection at present with Feldkirch, people are compelled to drive the intervening seven miles in automobiles or in horse carriages. The competition for these vehicles foreshadows that intense struggle for seats on the train at Feldkirch. As much as 100 Swiss francs, a quite extortionate price, is asked and willingly paid for an automobile or carriage in which to cross into Austria. From Sunday midday to Monday midday, the dense road traffic recalls the approaches to Epsom on the British Derby day and pedestrians follow pedestrians like medieval pilgrims making for some holy shrine.

A Wild Raid on the Train

In the struggle which follows the arrival of the express at Feldkirch sheer brute force can alone prove successful. The handful of railway officials look on despairingly while the wild raid on the train is in progress. More people enter through the windows than through the doors and before many seconds have passed the carriages and the corridors are alike so thronged that on the journey to Vienna the conductor as often as not is unable to force his way through the train to examine the tickets of the travelers. On the Monday when the writer was at Feldkirch, quite 400 people, several of them women who had been thrown down in the course of the desperate struggle which had just ended, were left behind on the platform.

The Austrian railway authorities by effecting rigid economies each week manage to accumulate enough coal to run the weekly express, and Vienna is generally reached on the Tuesday afternoon at the scheduled hour. One hears stories of great distress at Innsbruck during the brief time that the train stops there; but one does not come to close grips with the terrible tragedy of Austria until reaching Vienna.

Exorbitant Prices in Vienna

Prices had risen considerably since the writer's last visit to Vienna three months earlier. The cabman explained that the fare to the hotel would be 80 kronen, a much larger sum than one was called on to pay during the recent summer. In the hotels and restaurants a substantial increase in prices was at once noticeable. Bedrooms in the Bristol, the Imperial, and the Grand, which were formerly let for 30 to 40 kronen, had risen to double that amount. The cost of meals had risen in like proportion. The table d'hôte luncheon at the Imperial, to mention a typical case, which in peace time cost 3 kronen and last summer 40 had risen in price to 60 kronen.

Paradoxically enough Vienna, notwithstanding the high prices charged, of which those mentioned are typical, continues to be one of the cheapest, perhaps the very cheapest, places in Europe for the foreigner who spends foreign money. Early in December the British pound could buy 550 Austrian kronen, and the dollar about 150, and as even when he lived at one of the best hotels and dined at a fashionable restaurant an American could then hardly spend more than \$3 a day, living in Vienna obviously suggests itself as an ideal method for the effecting of economy. The pleasant side of this picture is hardly yet completed, because not only is living cheaper, but the food served in the restaurants is as good, as abundant, and better cooked than is the case at present in some allied capitals.

The extraordinary advantages which the foreigner in Vienna derives from the low state of the Austrian exchange has unfortunately helped to create the legend that the state of that unhappy country is not nearly so tragic as generally represented. Short-sighted observers who live in luxury on \$3 a day, and can if they are so disposed, get a box at the opera for \$1, are apt to overlook the fact that the Austrian, the average Austrian, with an income which has certainly not doubled, now

has to pay from 10 to 20 times the pre-war prices for food, boots, clothing, and other necessities of life.

Undesirable War Profiteers

Certainly the war profiteers and munition millionaires are a numerous and undesirable class in Vienna. Their shortsightedness, too, is surprising, for they flaunt their wealth in the midst of misery and suffering in a way which in most other countries would inflame the temper of the working classes to the breaking point. No one can go at night to the Trocadero or any similar resort at Vienna and see the hundreds of expensively dressed women and their escorts without feeling that much as it is the duty of the Allies to hold out a helping hand to the population, measures should also be adopted—be they in the form of taxation or confiscation—to insure that part of the burden is borne by those Viennese to whom the war has brought abundant wealth.

The present Austrian Government, a coalition of Socialists and Roman Catholics, has, indeed, from time to time, made efforts to tax the profiteer; but it possesses neither the energy nor the administrative machinery needed to give effect to its quite good intentions. Nor, strange as it may sound, does the average manual worker in Vienna provide a suitable subject for the bestowal of pity, for if the factories are closed, men and women formerly employed in them receive substantial unemployment pay which many of them are in a position to supplement out of the savings effected during the past four years of extremely high wages.

The worst sufferers in Vienna and throughout Austria are the children and the middle class. The misery of these Viennese children helps the observer to forget readily that the recent German and Austrian White Books conclusively prove responsibility for the war rests almost entirely on the shoulders of Austrian statesmen.

Austria's Industrial Handicap

The leader of the British military mission, Sir Thomas Cunningham, to whose efforts to help the Viennese every one pays witness, told the writer that unless the children can be saved promptly, Austria cannot hope to recover industrially through her own efforts for several generations. This British officer spoke with enthusiasm of the wonderful relief work carried on among the older children of the city by the American mission. He himself is organizing a British relief agency for the babies of the city, and in response to his appeal for funds many of the Viennese business men and bankers have given sums of money running in some instances into millions of kronen.

The hard lot of the middle classes in Vienna is as moving as that of the children. Facts and figures are difficult to quote because the sufferings of this class are not paraded. The fuel problem in its way is as serious as the food problem. The coal ration has been fixed at 15 pounds weekly, just about enough when the distribution is made, which is not always the case, to enable the housewife to cook the midday and evening meals on one day out of seven. The public of Vienna was not in the least surprised when it learned through the newspapers recently that a distinguished judge of the Austrian Supreme Court had been chopping wood in one of the neighboring forests. The judge was simply one of a whole band of distinguished people, professors, doctors, lawyers, and even bankers, for money cannot buy fuel, who daily go with axes to the forests to cut down wood or to gather the twigs or branches to take home to enable their wives to do the family cooking. In many middle class households, furniture has been chopped up to be used for heating purposes. "We burnt the spare bedroom suite last week," a lady declared. "Unless we can get in a supply of coal the turn of the grand piano will one day come."

Favorable Political Situation. Politically the situation in Austria presents much more favorable features. The danger that the Viennese working classes might imitate the example set last spring by Budapest and turn Bolshevik has passed. In so far as the prevailing economic chaos allows, there is order throughout the country and, equally important, the temper of the workers is excellent, and one hears a frequently expressed willingness to begin work as soon as the opportunity offers. For the moment the socialist movement is under a cloud. The people, a little unjustly, perhaps, ascribe the deplorable state in which Austria finds herself in a year after the war has ended to the

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incapacity of the Socialist leaders. That large section of the middle class which from a feeling of desperation voted Socialist at the last election will vote either for the clerical or Democratic candidates when the next election takes place.

HISTORIC BANK IN ENGLAND ABSORBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An agreement, it is stated, has been arrived at, subject to Treasury sanction, for a fusion between the National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited, and Messrs. Coutts & Co. It is an integral part of the arrangement that no change will take place in the management of Messrs. Coutts & Co.'s business, and the use of the name of Coutts & Co. will be continued.

The bank of Messrs. Coutts & Co. is one of the oldest in London. About the year 1690, more than half a century before the Coutts family came to England, John Campbell was carrying on business at the Three Crowns in the Strand. In 1712, his partner, George Middleton, succeeded to the management, and built the old house at 59 Strand, which remained the home of the bank until 1904. Mr. Middleton's successor took into partnership James Coutts, of an old Scottish family, the first of the name to be associated with the business. James Coutts, who afterward became sole partner, soon took into partnership his brother Thomas, who, in turn, became the sole proprietor. Under his control the business became one of the greatest and best-known in London.

Until the year 1892 the bank remained a private partnership, but it was then decided to turn it into a company with unlimited liability, and to publish a balance sheet. It is interesting to compare the first statement, with its assets of £7,365,927, with the balance sheet last published, showing assets totaling £21,677,205.

SIR A. GEDDES' PLEA FOR NATIONAL UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESTON, England.—A powerful plea for national unity was made by Sir Auckland Geddes at Preston. He did not believe, he said, that the people who were longing for a renewal of political strife understood the situation or, if they did, such an ambition would appear criminal. Until they were out of the wood, they must stick together and avoid falling into the morass of party strife. It was easy to criticize the government, but with all the new and thronging problems for which there was no guidance in the history of man, was it wonderful that the government made mistakes? Would it not be a miracle if there were no mistakes? He pleaded that the country should maintain the decision arrived at a year ago and intrust to that wonderful leader, Mr. Lloyd George, the task of leading in the first Parliament of peace the difficult task that was just as dangerous and difficult as war itself. If they did that, he felt sure Great Britain would be carried through to days of prosperity, perhaps greater than was ever dreamed of before the war.

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HOW GERMANY HAD ALL THE STAGE SET

Documents Published From German Archives Show Way in Which Everything Was Ready for War in Summer of 1914

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the course of a series of articles dealing with the documents relating to the origin of the war recently published by the German Government from the archives of the Berlin Foreign Office, The Times examines the "proof" of German unpreparedness, so often claimed to be supplied by the absence from Berlin of the chief of the General Staff, General von Moltke, during the momentous days of July. The Times points out how the proof has no value.

"As General Count Waldersee, formerly quartermaster at the Berlin General Staff, explains in a letter of October 25, 1919," The Times declares, "it really did not signify whether the whole of the General Staff was on leave or not at any particular date in July, 1914, since

"All the work connected with mobilization had been completed according to schedule by March 31, 1914. The army was, as ever, ready."

"There was no need for any special orders," The Times continues. "This aspect is strikingly illustrated by a letter, dated July 31, 1914, in which the veteran Bavarian Minister in Berlin, Count Lerchenfeld, reported to Count von Hertling, then Bavarian Premier, and later Imperial Chancellor, that

"Military circles here (in Berlin)

are in the best of spirits. Already months ago the Chief of the General Staff, Herr von Moltke, expressed himself to the effect that from the military point of view the moment was favorable to a degree that could not possibly recur within a measurable time. The grounds which he adduces are:

"1. Superiority of the German artillery. France and Russia do not possess any howitzers, and are therefore unable to bring indirect fire to bear upon an enemy in a covered position.

"2. Superiority of the German infantry rifle.

"3. The quite inadequate training of the French Army in consequence of the two-years' service system for the cavalry, and of the simultaneous calling up of two classes in all arms as a result of the reintroduction of the three-years' service system; under these conditions training is bound to have suffered."

"The Prusso-German bureaucracy, as Herr von Jagow himself has admitted, was quite prepared not to 'shirk' a preventive war, and the picture of German mentality before the war is completed by Count Lerchenfeld's further statement in his letter of July 31 to Count von Hertling that: "Also among the population at large feeling is calm, and confident. The Social Democrats have, as a matter of duty, demonstrated in favor of peace, but they are now keeping quite quiet. One deputy, of Revisionist tendency, it is true, with whom the Imperial Chancellor has spoken, has declared that not a soul in the Social Democratic Party thinks of rebellion or of a general strike."

"At 8 p. m. on July 31 Count Lerchenfeld appears to have telephoned in advance to Munich the substance of his letter, and to have informed the Bavarian Government that: "Prussian General Staff contemplates war against France with great

confidence, and counts upon being able to overthrow France in four weeks; in French Army no good spirit, few howitzers, and inferior rifle."

"By August 5 General von Moltke had evolved for the benefit of Count Lerchenfeld and other non-Prussians a complete theory of the war that Russia, France, and England had arranged to spring upon Germany for the year 1917 (sic). Count Lerchenfeld, in a further letter of this date to Count von Hertling, reported that, in General von Moltke's opinion, it was fortunate that the Sarajevo murder had exploded the mine at the right moment, before any of the three conspirators was ready. The chief of the General Staff had added that the German Army had been compelled to throw its whole weight into Belgium in order to reach its objective, Paris, as quickly as possible. An attack from the direction of Alsace-Lorraine would have occupied a 'full three months,' and would have given Russia such a start that it would no longer have been possible for Germany to count upon victory on both fronts. As it was, Count Lerchenfeld assumed that it would not be all too long before the decision in northern France would be reached."

DRIVE ON PARLIAMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The big "drive" by the prohibitionists on the South Australian Parliament, in favor of a referendum on the question, has practically failed. The great majority of the politicians are opposed to the proposal. They have taken the lead given by the Premier, who has asserted that he will not abolish the wine-growing industry without compensation running into

millions, and the government cannot afford the money.

Parliament is trying to counter the prohibition movement, by a bill aimed to secure pure liquor. The alcoholic standard is to be lowered, and greater supervision established over the trade. The Attorney-General who introduced the proposal, said it had no support from the temperance party, only to "dig in" the liquor industry. South Australia spends £900,000 a year on alcohol, or an average of £3 9s. 10d. per head of the population. The "drive" on Parliament was the climax of a long period of state-wide organization and enthusiasm. But the result was an anti-climax. There are 66 members in the South Australian Parliament and only 12 of the interviews, which took place one morning at Parliament House, were regarded by the prohibitionists as entirely satisfactory.

The leaders of the prohibition movement are not dismayed. They are gathering financial and numerical strength to carry on the fight. A rallying personal force in the battle is the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, who recently visited America to study practical application of prohibition there. He says that prohibition limped along in the United States until it was accepted as a business proposition. Then it progressed in leaps and bounds to magnificent victory.

DUTCH FAVOR STATE CONTROL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The states commission, which was appointed to inquire into the possibilities of the electricity supply in The Netherlands, has issued its report. The members have arrived at the conclusion that state interference is the only possible way to solve the extremely important question of the general supply of electricity as economically as possible.

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Women's New Oxford Suits, belted and button trimmed, convertible or tailored collar... 37.50	Men's Business Suits... 40.50	Eura Lace Net Curtains, trimmed with valances, a pair... 4.00
Women's Advance Spring Tricot Suits, new 26-inch width with slightly flared hips... 50.00	Men's Overcoats, fancy patterns... 33.50	Plain Velvet Squares, for chair seats or cushions, each... 1.50
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Women's Extra Size Silk Afternoon Dresses... 25.00	Society Brand Suits and Overcoats included... 4.00	36-Inch Plain Japanese Silk, choice line colors, yard... 1.90
Women's Extra Size Plaid Skirts... 22.50	Men's Gun Metal Blucher Boots, comfortable, heavy single sole, all sizes... 5.45	Velvet Portieres, in popular shades, with French edges, a pair... 37.50
Women's Extra Size Cotton Voile Dresses... 4.00	Boys' School Overcoats, belted overcoats; good durable linings... 20.50	Perгаме Rug, size 8x5.5, geometrical design, in reds and blues... 270.00
Women's Extra Size Cotton Waists... 2.25	Boys' Fancy Norfolk Suits... 10.50	Spartan Rug, size 13x10, ecrú ground, blue border... 325.00
Women's Voile Blouses, lace trimmed, low neck models... 1.50	Men's Juvenile Suits, middie and Russians... 7.95	Melzer Rug, size 11x15.5, all-over design, red ground... 600.00
Women's Voile Blouses, lace trimmed, some colored stripes... 2.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Chinese Rug, size 11x15.5, two-toned blue and ivory... 375.00
Women's Tailored Blouses, batiste, madras and voile, convertible and low collars... 3.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Clothes Wringers, our regular 5-year guarantee... 6.50
Women's Philippine and French Hand-Made Blouses... 5.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	3-lb. Electric Combination Tourist Irons... 4.75
Women's Figured Voile Dresses, dark grounds, plaited tunic skirts... 7.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Kitchen Tables, white enamel, porcelain top with drawers, white enamel or short steel wooden base... 1.90
Women's Figured Voile Dresses, dark grounds, plaited tunic skirts... 10.95	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Lipped Kettles, white enamel ware, 5-quart size, triple coated... 65c
Women's Silk Poplin Dresses, different models and colors... 12.95	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Lipped Kettles, white enamel ware, 6-quart size, triple coated... 85c
Women's Gingham Dresses, striped and checked patterns for nursing wear... 3.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Lipped Kettles, white enamel ware, 10-quart size, triple coated... 1.15
Women's Gingham Dresses, striped and checked patterns for nursing wear... 5.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Double Boilers, white enamel, 1-quart size, triple coated... 1.40
Women's Hose, broken lots and colors... 95c	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Water Pails, white enamel, 5-year coated, 10-quart size... 1.00
Women's Fleece Lined Hose, regular and extra sizes... 50c	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Double Boilers, white enamel, 3-quart size, triple coated... 1.85
Women's White Hand Embroidered Tea Aprons... 25c	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Galvanized Iron Ash Barrels, heavy ribbed, extra strong... 3.95
Fancy Novelty Aprons, ribbon and lace trimmed... 29.95	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Oil Heaters, smokeless and odorless... 5.90
1 Long Straight Skirt... 125.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Baskets, Colonial glassware plate, assorted, both plain and etched... 2.90
1 Black Lynx Straight Skirt... 125.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Water and Lemonade Sets, light cut, variety patterns... 3.90
1 Black Lynx Straight Skirt... 125.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Cut Glass Berry Bowls, elegant cutting... 2.75
2 Pointed Fox Scarfs, tanpe color... 100.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Chinese and Japanese Art Porcelain Vases... 5.00
1 Natural Fisher Lined Scarf... 200.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	China Cups and Saucers, dozen... 5.00
1 Blue Dyed Animal Scarf... 75.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Various Pieces Fancy China Designs... 1.50
1 Natural Mink Muff, 7 skins... 100.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Linoleum Remnants, surface... 45c
1 Natural Mink Muff, 5 skins... 65.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Linoleum Remnants, inside designs, 2 square yard... 45c
1 Hudson Seal Coat, 30 inches long, natural squirrel collar, collar and cuffs... 400.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Double Boilers, white enamel, 3-quart size, triple coated... 1.85
2 Hudson Seal Coats, belted model, fur collar, cuffs and border... 475.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Wall Paper, 1 lb. fabric weave, library or living room paper... 50c
2 Hudson Seal Coats, 30 inches long, natural squirrel collar and cuffs... 375.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	Wall Paper, 1 lb. tapestry scenery, dining room or hall paper... 20c
2 Hudson Seal Coats, 30 inches long, heavy collar and cuffs... 600.00	Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, full fashioned, irregular... 1.85	French Quadrille Writing Paper, note and letter envelopes... 75c

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

"BIG TEN" RACE
IS COMPLICATED

Games Played During the Next
Seven Days Are Expected to
Clear Up Basketball Situation

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. BASKETBALL STANDING			
College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Illinois	3	0	1.000
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Indiana	2	0	1.000
Minnesota	2	2	.500
Iowa	2	3	.400
Ohio	1	2	.333
Wisconsin	1	2	.333
Northwestern	1	2	.333
Michigan	0	1	.000
Purdue	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the whole aspect of the race for the basketball championship of the "Big Ten" complicated in an unusual manner by the outcome of recent games, the prospect of the next seven days will be faced with the expectation that the comparative strength of the various teams will be more clearly determined. There are five games scheduled, the universities of Illinois, Chicago, and Michigan having two each, while the universities of Iowa, Wisconsin, Purdue, and Indiana have one each, leaving the University of Minnesota, Northwestern University, and Ohio State University inactive.

In order to maintain its hold on first place Illinois will have to defeat Wisconsin tomorrow and Michigan Monday, receiving both at Urbana. Illinois' victory over Minnesota last Saturday by a score of 31 to 19, was the biggest surprise of the week, and showed clearly that the Illini have unexpectedly developed a fast scoring machine, that is not to be easily stopped by the best outfits in the Conference.

Chicago also must win two games in the next week in order to keep in the running. It receives Michigan tomorrow and visits Iowa at Iowa City Tuesday. The Maroons have already defeated Iowa once; but the Hawkeyes have had a startling improvement in play since then and another victory for Chicago is by no means a foregone conclusion. Michigan is an unknown quantity as far as Chicago is concerned. Chicago defeated Wisconsin last Saturday, 37 to 19, and those who wish to compare the strength of the Maroons with the Illini will watch for the score of the Illinois-Wisconsin game tomorrow.

Should Indiana defeat Purdue at Bloomington today, and Illinois and Chicago each drop one of their games, the Hoosiers would jump into first place as the only undefeated outfit in the Conference. Indiana defeated Michigan last Saturday, 22 to 9. Before that it downed Ohio State, 22 to 11, and the Buckeyes in turn defeated Purdue 37 to 35. According to comparative scores, Indiana should be the favorite.

The recovery of Iowa after three straight defeats when it defeated Northwestern 25 to 13 last Saturday was a distinct surprise, the more so because Northwestern has been rated one of the strongest aggregations in the Conference. Then the Hawkeyes' visit to Madison, where they turned the tables on Wisconsin, which had defeated them 35 to 13, and came away with a victory by 1 point, 21 to 20, was another blow to advance calculations. Chicago, therefore, may expect almost anything when it visits Iowa next Tuesday.

It is hard to account for the two defeats of Minnesota within the last week. Their subduing by Illinois might be passed over if it had not been followed by defeat at the hands of Northwestern, 28 to 24, in an overtime game Monday. This was a reversal of the former showing of the Gophers, who opened the Conference season by defeating Northwestern 19 to 12.

This week finds a new player leading the list of individual scorers in the person of Frank Shimek '22 of Iowa. He has made 9 goals from the floor and 33 from the foul line for a total of 51 points. C. R. Carney '22 of Illinois, last week's leader, is a close second, with 19 goals from the floor and 12 from the foul line for a total of 50 points. J. C. Francis '20 of Ohio State continues to hold third, with 11 floor goals and 24 foul ones. The list follows:

Player and College	Floor Goals	Foul Points	Total
Frank Shimek, Iowa	9	33	51
C. R. Carney, Illinois	19	11	50
J. C. Francis, Ohio State	11	24	46
J. B. Felmley, Illinois	15	14	44
A. A. Arntson, Minnesota	11	10	32
H. C. Knapp, Wisconsin	8	14	30
R. D. Birkoff, Chicago	5	18	28
A. C. Osa, Minnesota	14	0	28
D. H. Tilgner, Purdue	13	0	26
B. White, Purdue	6	9	21
E. S. Dean, Indiana	5	10	20
A. G. Zuller, Wisconsin	8	2	18
R. P. Wilcox, Northwestern	4	10	18
F. E. Hinkle, Chicago	8	0	16
M. E. Lawler, Minnesota	3	9	15
R. E. Finlayson, Iowa	7	0	14
E. E. Worth, Iowa	7	0	14
M. M. Smith, Purdue	0	12	12
Clarence Volmer, Chicago	5	0	10
F. C. Taylor, Illinois	5	0	10
L. D. Nicolaus, Iowa	5	0	10
H. E. Schuler, Indiana	5	0	10
P. L. Weston, Wisconsin	4	0	8
Sidney Hammer, Minnesota	4	0	8
W. M. Panning, Wisconsin	4	0	8
C. G. Langerstein, Northw.	4	0	8
L. W. Walquist, Illinois	4	0	8
A. F. Greenup, Ohio State	4	0	8
H. O. Crisler, Chicago	4	0	8
V. C. Ligare, Northwestern	4	0	8
H. H. Frohman, Iowa	4	0	8
R. J. Kaufmann, Iowa	4	0	8
U. B. Jeffries, Indiana	4	0	8
C. W. Harley, Ohio State	2	0	6
Lester Barnard, Northwestern	1	5	5
Paul Church, Purdue	2	1	5
H. B. Res, Michigan	1	3	5
R. D. Kennedy, Ohio State	1	3	5
O. R. Matheny, Ohio State	2	0	4
A. L. Phillips, Indiana	2	0	4
E. A. Bryum, Indiana	2	0	4
G. M. Ruff, Wisconsin	2	0	4
J. A. Bellows, Ind. Northw.	2	0	4
Chester Bernard, Northw.	1	0	2
W. O. Taylor, Wisconsin	1	0	2
H. G. Williams, Chicago	1	0	2

MISSOURI PLAYS
SPLENDID GAME

Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Race of 1920 Promises
to Develop Some High Scoring

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING			
College	Won	Lost	P.C.
University of Missouri	4	0	1.000
Kansas State College	2	0	1.000
University of Kansas	2	0	1.000
Drake College	2	0	.000
University of Oklahoma	0	0	.000
Grinnell College	0	2	.000
Washington University	0	2	.000
Iowa State College	0	4	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—By tonight all of the teams which are entered in the Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship race of 1920 will have taken part in at least one championship contest. Drake University and the University of Oklahoma are now the only ones which have not made an appearance and Drake is scheduled to meet Grinnell College at Grinnell this evening while Oklahoma will meet Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. For Oklahoma it will be the first appearance in a Missouri Valley Conference championship game, that university having been admitted to the Conference since the close of the last football season.

The eight games which have been played to date have produced three winning colleges and three losing ones. University of Missouri is starting out in brilliant style, having won four straight games, two from Iowa State and two from Washington University. Not only have the Tigers won these four games, but their margin of victory has been very impressive, no less than 169 points having been scored by them while the opposing teams were making only 84. Coach W. E. Meanwell not only has his short-passing game running smoothly but he has built up a strong defense.

Kansas has won its two games from Iowa State, but not in such impressive manner as was shown by Missouri and it will be interesting to see how these two teams shape up when they meet tonight and tomorrow night.

Kansas State had little difficulty in winning its two games from Grinnell; but its showing cannot be considered as impressive as that of Missouri or Kansas as the Aggies were not facing such difficult opposition. The games with Oklahoma tonight and tomorrow are going to be closely watched, as they are expected to test the Aggies quite thoroughly at the same time give a line on the Oklahoma five.

If the first eight games are to be taken as a fair sample, there is going to be a lot of scoring in this winter's championship. No less than 427 points were made in the first eight games, which is better than 50 to the game. Well over a third of these points were scored by Missouri players. Individual honors are now held by G. P. Scott '20 of Missouri, who scored no less than 85 in his four games, 38 of them being from 19 floor goals and 47 from foul tries. W. J. Paige '21 of Iowa State is second on the list, with 9 goals from the floor and 34 from the foul line for a total of 52 points. G. L. Williams '22 of Missouri is third, with 25 goals from the floor for 50 points. This is the most floor goals yet made by any player, and Scott's 47 is the record for goals from the foul line. The full list follows:

Player and College	Floor Goals	Foul Points	Total
G. P. Scott, Missouri	19	47	85
W. J. Paige, Iowa State	9	34	52
G. L. Williams, Missouri	25	0	50
H. L. Bunker, Kansas State	9	21	30
J. C. Ruby, Missouri	10	0	20
D. O. Russell, Washington	3	12	20
D. S. Jennings, Kansas State	5	15	20
R. R. Uhrhau, Kansas	1	12	14
C. S. Erskine, Iowa State	6	0	12
C. H. Hurd, Washington	6	0	12
Harold Lippert, Washington	6	0	12
L. Bunn, Kansas	6	0	12
H. R. Laslett, Kansas	6	0	12
G. W. Hinds, Kansas State	5	11	11
D. B. Evans, Grinnell	3	8	11
F. L. Lane, Iowa State	4	0	8
Roy Bennett, Kansas	2	3	7
L. W. Wacker, Missouri	2	0	6
M. Inness, Iowa State	2	0	6
George Bond, Missouri	2	0	6
A. L. Longberg, Kansas	2	0	4
A. E. Olson, Kansas	2	0	4
G. E. Miller, Grinnell	2	0	4
W. C. Cowell, Kansas State	2	0	4
John Wassenaar, Grinnell	1	1	3
J. S. Knight, Missouri	1	0	2
G. M. Browning, Missouri	1	0	2
S. D. McCallum, Washington	1	0	2
Kenneth Welch, Kansas	1	0	2
G. E. Rody, Kansas	1	0	2
G. F. Hudson, Iowa State	1	0	2
J. M. Currie, Iowa State	1	0	2
K. P. Vinell, Grinnell	1	0	2
H. C. Daubenberger, Grinnell	1	0	2
E. A. Marquard, Washington	0	1	1

CORNELL EASILY
BEATS DARTMOUTH

ITHACA, New York—Cornell University won another Intercollegiate Basketball League game here Wednesday night when the Red and White easily defeated Dartmouth College by a score of 35 to 9. Early in the first half the home team took the lead and from then on the outcome was never in doubt.

CORNELL DARTMOUTH			
Player	Points	Rebounds	Assists
Porter, Jr.	12	5	3
Rippe, C.	10	4	2
Samuel, E.	8	3	1
Bastian, Cornell	7	2	1
Dean	6	1	0
Score—Cornell University 35; Dartmouth College 9. Goals from floor—Porter 5, Molinet 4, Rippe 2, Sidman for Cornell; Yull 2, Browne, Schulting for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Porter 11 for Cornell; Browne for Dartmouth. Referee—Metzdorf. Umpire—Messer. Time—Two 20-minute periods.			

YALE CLUB WINS
IN CLOSE MATCH

Columbia Club Representatives
Nearly Turn Tables in Class
B Event—Harvard Club Wins

METROPOLITAN CLASS B INTER- CLUB SQUASH TENNIS			
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale Club	6	0	1.000
Harvard Club	5	2	.714
Crescent Athletic Club	3	4	.429
Columbia Club	1	4	.166
Princeton Club	1	5	.166

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The squash team of the Yale Club, the unbeaten leaders in the Class B, Metropolitan championship, had another narrow escape from defeat at the hands of the Columbia Club players yesterday. Again H. R. Stern, playing the final match against I. H. Cornell, made the third victory, as in the match against the Crescent Athletic Club last week. This match was important for the Yale Club as a defeat would have brought their Harvard Club opponents within tying distance.

The first two matches of the day went to the Columbia Club players, of the losers, J. A. Victor and Clyde Martin, showing evidences of lack of practice. The third game appeared safely in the Yale Club's hands when W. H. Putnam, who was behind with the score 14 to 8 against him, suddenly showed tremendous improvement and brought the score up to 14 all. William Adams Jr., however, then took command of the situation and won the extra points and the match. After Stuyvesant Wainwright had disposed of R. V. Mahon without trouble, Stern managed to hold Cornell for the final victory. The summary:

Stuyvesant Wainwright, Yale Club, defeated R. V. Mahon, Columbia Club, 15-8, 15-8.
William Adams Jr., Yale Club, defeated W. H. Putnam, Columbia Club, 15-10, 15-8.
H. R. Stern, Yale Club, defeated I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, 15-8, 15-11.
J. N. Worcester, Columbia Club, defeated J. A. Victor, Yale Club, 15-10, 15-11.
R. E. Wigham, Columbia Club, defeated Clyde Martin, Yale Club, 15-9, 15-8.

Meantime the Harvard club was winning from the Crescent Athletic Club players without trouble. The only close match was between John Munroe and C. W. Dingee, the latter managing to win the second game, but a slight increase of speed by Munroe gave him the third by a low score. A. J. Baxter Jr. failed to appear for the Crescent Club, Harvard thus taking all the games. The summary:

Hewitt Morgan, Harvard Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-9, 15-8.
A. H. Tomes, Harvard Club, defeated A. Baxter Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, by default.
John Munroe, Harvard Club, defeated C. W. Dingee, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-12, 10-15, 15-5.
F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, defeated M. M. Sterling, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-12, 15-4.
Geoffrey Taylor, Harvard Club, defeated Harold Rowe, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-5, 15-5.

NEWMAN-DONOVAN
TO OPEN TOURNEY

Entries for National Amateur
Three-Cushion Carom Billiard
Championship Are Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Arthur Newman of New York, the present amateur three-cushion carom billiard champion of the United States, and C. E. Patterson of the Chicago Athletic Association, runner-up, were among the entries for the second annual national amateur championship announced here yesterday by Alexander Donovan of the Chicago Athletic Association. These two will be matched in the opening game Monday night at the billiard room of the association, where the tournament is to be held.

A field of 10 players, 5 of them from Chicago, will compete. The other entries besides Newman and Patterson are:

Adolph Spielman, Chicago Athletic Association; W. O. Campbell, Chicago, attached; W. B. Huey, Illinois Athletic Club; L. J. Engels, Boston, Massachusetts; W. C. Campbell, Union League Club, Philadelphia; W. H. Flynn, New York; Harry Levine, Brooklyn, New York; Alfred Hahn, Hamilton Club, Chicago.

G. B. Dryden, president of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, will be in charge. On the opening night, R. J. Collins, president-elect of the Chicago Athletic Association, and A. J. Ryan, a lawyer of this city, will make addresses welcoming the players.

The tournament will probably last 13 days, 45 games being scheduled. Four games will be played each day at the start, at 1, 3, 7, and 9 p. m., respectively. Besides the championship there will be five prizes awarded—first, second, and third for the highest runs, with two others for the best games, i. e., the highest total of points for the least number of innings.

IOWA ELEVEN STARTS WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The call for the 1920 football team at University of Iowa has been sounded. Coach H. H. Jones is sending personal letters to all his prospective varsity men of next fall, directing them to report for the first practice Saturday. Following Iowa's successful football season, interest in the gridiron game has soared to an almost unprecedented height. Coach Jones will require all his varsity men who are not out for other sports to report for the football work-

outs, and experienced players will come out with the inexperienced to learn plays which the Hawkeyes will use in their attack next fall. Workouts once a week will continue until outdoor practice is possible.

OTTAWA EASILY
BEATS QUEBEC

National Hockey League Leaders
Score No Less Than 12 Goals
in a Championship Match

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Ottawa	7	2	.777
Canadiens	6	3	.666
St. Patrick's	4	5	.444
Quebec	1	8	.111

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the course of what developed into an extremely one-sided game played in the National Hockey League series Wednesday night, Ottawa defeated the Quebec team by the score of 12 to 1. It was Ottawa all the way and the men of the ancient city were never formidable in any period. Ottawa scored thrice in the first period and thrice in the second, while Quebec found the net only once in the last period. It was a perfect procession, Brophy, the Quebec goal, utterly failing to stop the bombardment.

Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, former commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces, faced the puck. The summary:

OTTAWA: Brophy, Carey, Nighbor, O., C. Malone, Broadbent, rw., J. W. McDonald, Girard, cp., J. P. Murney, S. Cleghorn, p., Carpenter, Benedict, g. Quebec: Brophy, Score—Ottawa 12, Quebec 1. Goals: Nighbor 4, Cleghorn 3, Darrah 2, Broadbent, Denny, Boucher for Ottawa; Malone for Quebec. Substitutes—Boucher, Denny, McKee, Bance for Ottawa; L. Smith, L. Coughlin, Ritchie for Quebec. Referee—Charles McKinley. Time—three 20-minute periods.

Canadiens Win Close Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—By outplaying their opponents in the opening 20 minutes, the Canadiens assured their victory over St. Patrick's of Toronto in one of the most important games played by the French club during the first half of the National Hockey League season.

Although the Canadiens won, it was by a narrow margin, the final score being 3 to 2, and the result was in doubt until the expiration of time, which arrived with St. Patrick's pressing hard to tie. Realizing that they must win to keep pace with the Ottawa team for another chance for the championship of the first half of the schedule, the members of the French club took no chances and made few mistakes.

While playing under penalties to Lalonde and Cleghorn and playing a man short, the remaining five players left no openings for the visitors to get within shooting range, and played purely a defensive game. The Canadiens won because they outgeneraled their lesser experienced opponents and at times had them crowding in on their defense, which detracted from Mitchell's chances in the net. The Canadiens weakened in the second and third periods and devoted their greatest efforts to holding the two-goal margin secured by them in the first period.

Finding their opponents backing up on the defensive, the St. Patrick players renewed their efforts, with the result that they played on even terms with the locals in the second session and outplayed them in the final 20 minutes, although they were unable to score. The summary:

CANADIENS: St. Patrick's: Berlinguette, lw., Noble, Arbour, cp., Denny, Pitre, rw., C. Malone, p., Dye, Lalonde, cp., J. P. Murney, S. Cleghorn, p., Heffernan, Corbeau, p., Prodgers, Vezina, g. Canadiens: P. St. Patrick's: Berlinguette, Lalonde, Pitre for Canadiens; Prodgers, Denny for St. Patrick's. Referee—Cooper. Smeaten. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

1920
START THE NEW YEAR
SAVING MONEYSHILLITO'S
January Sales of
Linen—Muslin—
Muslin Underwear

afford excellent opportunities for saving money. Our orders for this merchandise were placed months ago, and our customers benefit by our foresight in securing worth-while goods at prices far below the present values and quotations.

The John Shillito Company
CINCINNATIPotters Shoes
A Household Word in Cincinnati since 1866
We've Grown with the City
18-20-22-24 WEST FIFTH STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIOSCOTLAND AND
WALES TO MEET

Former Country Has Had Much
the Better of These Inter-
national Rugby Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Scotland holds its second international rugby football engagement of the present season at Inverleith on February 7, when, with a match against Wales, the Scottish side begins its struggle for the championship of the United Kingdom. In the history of this purely amateur championship Scotland has been the champion country 10 times, and Wales has occupied the leading place on eight occasions. The supremacy of Scotland, however, has been very seriously challenged within the last decade and as a matter of fact, since 1907 the honors of the rugby football championship have been monopolized jointly by Wales and England. In the last seven encounters between the Welshmen and the Scottish sides, the former have been successful.

In the last normal season, that of 1913-14, Wales were second among the four countries, while Scotland lost every game in the competition and figured at the bottom of the list. For the thirty-first international rugby game between Scotland and Wales, each side will have many new faces, and whether Scotland will be able to readjust the balance of wins, which at present stands against them, 16 games to 13, no football critic would venture to say. The game between Wales and England at Swansea revealed much in regard to the Welsh side which was of interest to the Scottish Rugby Union Committee.

Forward play has always distinguished Scottish football and the public school players who went up to the English universities in 1919 made a good showing in the trials and even in higher circles. A great fight between the Scottish and Welsh packs is in prospect. With those two experienced internationalists, C. M. Usher, of the London Scottish team, and A. D. Laing, of the Royal High School, in the Scottish pack there should be no failure through lack of knowledge of the proper tactics to be employed. The Scottish team, as a whole, had a good sprinkling of pre-war internationalists, as selected to meet France in Paris on January 1, but the Franco-Scottish game was regarded in the nature of a trial for more serious games against England, Ireland, and Wales later, and therefore some changes in the fifteen were to be expected before the Welsh team came north. Like England, Scotland held more than one trial match before the international program was re-started after the long suspension, and in this respect the Welsh selectors followed a line of their own. One trial game only was held, but the exploits of the clubs have been closely watched, and judging by the time that elapsed between the holding of the trial game and the final publication of the Welsh team, the committee deliberated long and carefully over the constitution of the

team. In contrast with the latter the forward line of the Rangers, who defeated Ayr United by 3 to 0, gave an excellent display, Cunningham's passes to the wings; from center-forward being especially noteworthy. Bowie, the right halfback, scored in the first half from a corner kick; and Muirhead and Cairns, the inside forwards, each had

15 feet. With a smaller area to select their players from, they have not been faced with difficulties of securing combination in the manner of the bigger countries.

It was an extraordinary game between Greenock Morton and the Heart of Midlothian, who were defeated by no fewer than 6 goals to 3. The goal-keeping of the Hearts was weak, and that accounted to a considerable extent for the big total recorded against them. Of the three goals scored by the Edinburgh club, two were from penalties, a fact which throws some light on the nature of the play.

SIX-POINT MARGIN
HELD BY RANGERS

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Among the outstanding association football games in the Scottish League played December 27 were those in which the Rangers and the Celtic were engaged. Celtic gave a disappointing display against Third Lanark, managing to win only by the odd goal, 2 to 1. Indeed, at the interval Third Lanark were leading, 1 to 0. It was after 20 minutes' play the second half that McLean, the Celtic left-wing, equalized; and it was the same player who scored the winning goal about a couple of minutes from time. Celtic are still experimenting with their forward line. In this game McColl played at center-forward, McInally going to the right wing, supported by McMenemy, while McLean kept to the outside left position, with Cassidy as his partner. It cannot be said that the experiment did much to solve the problem.

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JANE ALDEN
PERSONAL SHOPPER

Jane Alden, Personal Shopper, has solved the shopping problem for hundreds of women. She has proved her ability to serve efficiently, and the personal interest that she has taken in every order has won her many friends. Her experience in shopping, her thorough knowledge of merchandise, insures you safety in selection.

EARNINGS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS

Effect of the War Shown in Two Distinct Periods—Financing the Enormous Trade Expansion of Last Year

NEW YORK, New York—Although the earnings of the national banks in 1919 were considered extraordinary at the time in comparison with previous years, those of the year just closed were in most cases still more remarkable.

The Federal Reserve Act and the war meant a new era for American banking. The period brought about tremendous expansion in credit operations, and nowhere has this been more particularly emphasized than in New York City.

War's Effect on Banking

The war may be said to have contributed two distinct periods of banking activity. In 1915 and 1916, when the United States was a neutral country, the banks benefited from huge individual purchases in this country by the Allies. The year 1917 reflected to some extent the shock of this country's entrance into the war. But 1918 and 1919 showed the full force of credit expansion incidental to America's participation in the conflict. Last year, in addition, the enormous commercial expansion in nearly every line fell upon the banks to finance.

It is of interest to compare the 1919 percentage of net earnings to capital with 1918 and 1916, the latter year representing the climax of the banks' operation under neutral conditions.

Net Earnings Percentages

	1919	1918	1916
Bank—			
Amer-Exchange	37.5	19.0	12.5
Chase	70.4	54.8	48.8
(a) Chatham & Phenix	52.1	30.1	9.9
Chemical	35.4	41.7	31.3
Citizens	29.9	29.9	14.2
(b) City	25.0	27.8	25.1
Commerce	29.0	28.0	11.2
(c) First	56.2	65.5	57.8
Hanover	56.6	68.0	46.6
Harriman	57.4	63.4	32.2
Importers & Traders	44.6	55.1	31.2
(d) Irving	43.8	27.8	18.5
(e) Liberty	37.0	41.9	80.6
Mechanics & Metals	33.2	29.9	22.6
Merchants	30.7	35.4	17.9
New York	70.2	46.1	31.9
Park	65.5	77.9	35.2
Seaboard	70.7	41.4	24.7
Second	26.8	47.4	36.1
Union Exchange	26.7	20.9	14.0

(a) Increased capital in 1919 from \$2,500,000 to \$7,000,000 with \$1,000,000 paid into surplus. (b) Exclusive of \$500,000 paid by the National City Company. (c) Exclusive of \$2,500,000 paid by the First Security Company. (d) Capital increased from \$1,500,000 to \$5,000,000 in July, 1919, and \$450,000 added to surplus from premium received from new stock. (e) Capital increased from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 in October, 1919, and surplus from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 in December, 1919, and \$450,000 added to surplus from premium received from new stock. The earnings of the Liberty National Bank in 1919 are based on the average capital.

GULF STATES STEEL COMPANY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York—The Gulf States Steel Company in 1919 earned approximately \$200,000 applicable to the \$11,136,000 common stock after the payment of preferred stock dividends and a \$300,000 depreciation allowance. This was at the annual rate of a little less than 2 per cent on the common stock.

Interests close to the Gulf States Steel Company are hopeful that the company will attain a monthly profit maximum of \$250,000 before the end of 1920. The capacity volume of business, higher prices, larger output, and reduced production costs are the factors expected to make this possible. When the common stock will be placed on a dividend basis again, is still a matter of question. The Gulf States Steel's net quick assets at present are approximately \$2,800,000.

BIG RISE IN SHELLS ON LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, England—Oil shares were strong on the stock exchange yesterday under the lead of Shell Transport & Trading. That issue moved up to 13-16 on rumors that a bonus would be distributed. Mexican Eagles were 12-16.

Oil-edged investment issues lacked steadiness because of the position of the New York Exchange, but it was reported that the 5 per cent exchequer bond issue was going well. Pending the announcement of dividends, home rails were slow, but Canadian and Mexican roads were harder. The industrial department displayed strength. Mines were flabby. Russians were firm.

Generally the markets were quiet with hesitation in evidence.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 6. Sterling 60-day bills 3.58%, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.58%, commercial 60-day bills 3.57%, demand 3.61%, cables 3.62%. Francs demand 12.05, cables 12.03. Guilders demand 37%, cables 37%. Lire demand 14.15, cables 14.13. Marks demand 1.54, cables 1.55. Government bonds easy, railroad bonds irregular. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, and 6 months 7%. Call money easy, high 6, low 6, ruling rate 6, closing bid 5%, offered at 6, last loan 6, bank acceptances 4%.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amer Can	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Amer Car & Fdry	136	136	136	136
Amer Int Corp	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Smelters	68	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Am T & T	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Woolen	147 1/2	149 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2
Anaconda	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Atchafalaya	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
At Gulf & W. I.	160	162	160	162
Bald Loop	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
B & O	32	32	31 1/2	32
Beth Steel B	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Can Pacific	128 1/2	129	128 1/2	128 1/2
Can Leather	91 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2
Chandler	122	124	122	123 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Crucible Steel	204 1/2	207 1/2	204	205 1/2
Corn Products	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Cuba Cane	51	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	84 1/2	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
Endicott-John	135	135	133	135
Gen Motors	302	305	300 1/2	302 1/2
Goodrich	79 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	78
Inspiration	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Insular	80 1/2	81 1/2	80	81 1/2
Kennecott	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Marine pfd	37 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2
Max Motor	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Max Pet	196	196 1/2	193 1/2	194 1/2
Midvale	49 1/2	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Mo Pacific	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
N. Y. Central	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
No Pacific	78 1/2	78 1/2	78	78 1/2
Pan Am Pet	91 1/2	92 1/2	91	91 1/2
Pan Am Pet B	89 1/2	89 1/2	88	88 1/2
Pierce-Fenwick	42	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Reading	75	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Rep I & Steel	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Royal Dutch N. Y.	106	107	105 1/2	106 1/2
Sinclair	42 1/2	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
So Pacific	100	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Studebaker	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Texaco	201 1/2	202 1/2	199	200 1/2
Union Pacific	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Trans Oil	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
U. S. Rubber	123	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
U. S. Realty	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U. S. Steel	108 1/2	108 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Utah Copper	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Westinghouse	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Willamette	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Worthington Pump	91 1/2	92 1/2	91	92
Total sales	490,000			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2%	88.90	88.90	88.90	88.90
Lib 4 1/2%	92.00	92.00	91.70	91.70
Lib 5 1/2%	90.80	90.80	90.60	90.70
Lib 6 1/2%	92.00	92.00	91.70	91.70
Lib 7 1/2%	91.20	91.30	91.10	91.20
Lib 8 1/2%	93.30	93.30	93.20	93.20
Lib 9 1/2%	91.40	91.40	91.20	91.30
Lib 10 1/2%	98.80	98.80	98.40	98.40
Lib 11 1/2%	98.50	98.50	98.40	98.50

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5%	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
City of Lyons 6%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Paris 4%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Amer Tel	97 1/2	97 1/2
A. A. C. com	91 1/2	91 1/2
A. A. C. pfd	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Zinc	19 1/2	19 1/2
do pfd	57 1/2	57 1/2
Arizona Com	13 1/2	13 1/2
Boston Fish	13 1/2	13 1/2
Boston Elev	33 1/2	33 1/2
Boston & Me	33 1/2	33 1/2
Butte & Sup	27	27
Cal & Ariz	64 1/2	64 1/2
Cal & Ariz pfd	35 1/2	35 1/2
Copper Range	45 1/2	45 1/2
Davis-Daly	11 1/2	11 1/2
East Butte	14 1/2	14 1/2
East Mass	20	20
Fairbanks	19	19
Granby	51 1/2	51 1/2
Gorton-Pew	28 1/2	28 1/2
Gray & Davis	44	44
Greene-Cann	35 1/2	35 1/2
I. C. C. pfd	43 1/2	43 1/2
Isle Royale	35	35
Lake Copper	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mass Elec com	72 1/2	72 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	6	6
May-Old Colony	11 1/2	11 1/2
Miami	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mohawk	68	68
Mutual Bldg	48 1/2	48 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	26 1/2	26 1/2
North Butte	16	16
Old Dominion	35	35
Oscoda	52 1/2	52 1/2
Parish & King	42	42
Pond Creek	23 1/2	23 1/2
Root & Van Der	51 1/2	51 1/2
Stewart	45 1/2	45 1/2
Swift & Co	128 1/2	128 1/2
United Fruit	19	19
United Shoe	47	47
U. S. Smelting	70 1/2	70 1/2

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Atchafalaya	8	8 1/2
Allied Packers	27	32
Amer Safety Razor	13 1/2	13 1/2
Chambers Motor	42 1/2	43
De Beers	44 1/2	45
General Motors (new)	31	32
Gulland Oil	49	49 1/2
Guffey Gillespie	42	43 1/2
Hendee Manu	45	48
Houston Oil	128	132
Ind Packing	17	17 1/2
Invincible Oil	26	26
Merritt	20 1/2	21 1/2
Morton	3	3 1/2
Ohio Body	23	25
Peerless	42	46
Retall Can	16	17
Simms Petrol	54	54 1/2
Submarine Boat	15 1/2	16
Texas Co	50	52
Tropical Oil	20	20 1/2
Victoria	2	2 1/2
White Oil	38	38 1/2

BIG OFFER FOR SUGAR BEETS

DENVER, Colorado—An offer of \$10 a ton to beet growers for the coming sugar beet crop was made by the Great Western Sugar Company on Wednesday.

BUTLER BROTHERS REPORT

CHICAGO, Illinois—The report of Butler Brothers for the year ended December 31, 1919, shows a net profit, before federal taxes, of \$5,990,259, compared with \$6,451,764 in 1918.

GOLD PRICE STILL RISING

LONDON, England—Gold sold at 114.64, a fine ounce in London yesterday. This is a new high record and compares with the previous top mark of 113.8, a fine ounce on Wednesday.

RESTRICTION SHOWN IN SPECULATION

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Commenting on the recent strain that has been experienced in the money market, the First National Bank of Boston in its New England letter says:

The steadily falling reserves of the federal reserve banks compelled the board to issue repeated warnings, and already rediscount rates have been increased, although only to a moderate extent. The fast increasing demands for accommodation for commercial purposes have been superimposed on the existing loans on war paper, on the reduction of which no substantial progress had been made. The net result has been a decided restriction of speculation in securities—a restriction which is spreading and beginning, to check speculation in commodities.

General commercial activity is being maintained and in many lines, steel for example, production is being steadily increased. There are refreshing signs here and there of better results from labor per employee-hour, and the strike record has been immensely improved. Our 1919 favorable balance of trade of over four billion evidences our huge export volume, which is shrinking very slowly. The manner in which the above balance in 1919 was settled is not susceptible of accurate analysis, but the amount of credit extended by individual American exporters, with and without the assistance of banks, must have mounted to very large figures. The financial and trade cataclysm in Europe set for various dates has not materialized and predictions of such an event are growing less frequent. The progress of Belgium is spectacular and the recently published figures showing England's enormous increase in exports are astonishing and most reassuring as bearing on the general European situation.

BANK OF MONTREAL ACQUIRES INTEREST

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Bank of Montreal has acquired a substantial interest in the Colonial Bank, which is owned and controlled by Barclay's Bank of London, England, and operates extensively throughout the West Indies, also in British Guiana, South America, and on the west coast of Africa.

The announcement is of particular interest in view of the expanding trade between the Dominion of Canada, the West Indies and South America. The bank is the oldest of the British banks in operation in the West Indies and South America.

WICKWIRE SPENCER STEEL SECURITIES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—It is expected that securities of the Clinton-Wright Wire Company will be listed in the near future on the Boston Stock Exchange. Within a few weeks the corporation's name will be changed to the Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation and the par value of its common stock reduced from \$50 to \$5; an increase in the number of shares will then be made from 150,000 to 250,000. The Wickwire Company, representing a merger of middle Massachusetts wire concerns with western iron mining and iron companies, will be the second largest manufacturer of wire products in the United States.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (last 000s omitted) shows:

	Increase
Total reserve	£27,162
Circulation	£8,094
Bullion	£6,906
Other securities	£4,407
Other deposits	£14,341
Public deposits	£1,472
Govt securities	£8,157

NAUMKEAG STEAM COTTON

NEW YORK, New York—The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company reports for the year ended November 29, 1919, smaller receipts than in the previous year, due to the interruption of business occasioned by the strike at the company's plants, which lasted from the latter part of September until the early part of November. Total receipts of \$6,503,226 in the last year compared with \$7,057,470 in the preceding fiscal period. The gross sales in 1919 were the largest ever reported by the company.

SHAWMUT STEAMSHIP

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Shawmut Steamship Company of Massachusetts has issued its annual statement for the year ended December 31, 1919, which shows a net income of \$763,889, equal after deduction of federal taxes, preferred stock dividends and \$64,334 for the retirement of preferred stock, to \$43.35 a share on the 132,000 shares outstanding at the end of the year. This compares with a net operating income before deductions of \$287,044 in 1918, \$122,674 in 1917 and \$323,510 in 1916.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.31 1/2, a decline of 1/2c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 79 1/2d., unchanged.

DIVIDENDS

The Seacomet Mills Corporation declared a regular dividend of 6 per cent. It paid 5 per cent last quarter.

The Laurel Lake Mills Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent. It paid 5 per cent last quarter.

The American Linen Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. It paid 3 per cent last quarter.

Auston, Nichols & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable February 1.

The National Leather Company declared a dividend of 40 cents a share, payable February 15 to holders of record January 24.

The Merchants Manufacturing Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 8 per cent. It paid 5 per cent last quarter.

The directors of Butler Brothers have declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share and an extra dividend of \$4.50 a share.

The Lincoln Manufacturing Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 10 per cent. It paid 5 per cent last quarter.

The directors of the Franklin Company have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of \$6 a share, payable February 2 on stock of record January 20.

The Wire Wheel Corporation of America declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred stock, payable February 10 to

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Charm of Candlelight

In spite of the innumerable inventions of recent years which have supplanted to so large an extent the ordinary accessories previously used in everyday living, there are certain products which will never be entirely displaced by the new ones, no matter how practical these may be. This is because of the fact that in improving upon the former articles it often happens that one loses their original charm and decorative value, and has nothing but a cold piece of mechanism to take its place. Thus, although the modern product performs a great and necessary function in the progress of affairs, the popularity of many a simple, old-fashioned article remains constant among those who appreciate the artistic in their surroundings—even gaining in favor because of the sharp contrast to its newer fellows.

The candle affords a striking illustration of this fact, for probably it will never be supplanted in the homes of beauty lovers, no matter how elaborate the future adaptations of electric lighting may be. For the charm of the soft illumination that it gives can be achieved through no other medium, and today candles are being used in great abundance in artistic homes of the world. "If I did not have to economize in lighting my home, I should use candlelight exclusively in the living rooms and dining room," one was heard to say recently. "Of course it is a luxury these days, for one needs a quantity to light a large room adequately, but I always burn them on special home occasions and when I am entertaining, for nothing adds more to the charm of the home, in my opinion."

The vogue of candles has been so marked that efforts have been made to procure the most attractive varieties possible to meet the tastes of the particular, and one can find a wide and interesting assortment in the smart shops today. The desire to go back to the simplicity of earlier times is being reflected to a marked extent in home decoration, and it is quite usual now to find living rooms furnished throughout in the severity of colonial days, with pewter-lined open buffets, Windsor chairs, rag rugs, checked gingham, calico or muslin half-curtains, fireplaces, and, lastly, candles. It is a comparatively easy matter to forget the rush and modernity of the present time, when, ensconced in a high-backed chair in such a room, one reads before the crackling fire—so prone is the average person to enter into the spirit of his surroundings.

One of the most interesting types of candles now being offered is a hand-made variety known as Vassar candles, which are made in imitation of the home-dipped ones, tapering gradually to a point at the ends. These have suggestions of cracks running through them, which add a touch of antiquity to their appearance and make them attractive additions to the room. They are exactly the kind that one would expect to find in the room which strives for colonial simplicity, and look very well in tall pottery or wooden candlesticks. Black candles are most effective in a room in which heavy furnishings have been used, and are shown to advantage when placed in wrought-iron candlesticks. A recent attractive exhibition showed a room fitted with golden orange taffeta curtains, draperies and wall panels, lighted by exceedingly tall black candles in wrought-iron sticks. The draperies were looped back with black silk cords and the panels were bordered with a narrow line of jet also. The result was a striking because adapted to a large room, in which the rest of the furnishings were kept simple in line and dark of hue to afford a generous background for the vividness of the color.

The room which contains a number of old or rare pieces of furniture and works of art is best lighted by candles known as the antique variety, since they are made especially for this purpose. If, for economy's sake, a cheaper variety is used for lighting purposes, one should at least have this type as ornaments, for they are a great addition here. These are made to resemble the time-worn candles seen in Gothic cathedrals, chapels or catacombs, and are quite thick-set, having a remarkably beautiful polychrome finish. They are also shaped to give the suggestion of having been burned slightly, to conform with the appearance of antiquity.

And it may be said here that, in most cases, the candle which is used solely for decorative purposes is greatly improved in appearance by being allowed to burn until the sharply defined tip is removed, and an unevenness caused by dripping wax has accumulated on the sides. It is easy to understand why this is so, for when one is trying to give the home a welcome atmosphere everything which suggests that it is really used is worth considering in decoration. In one artist's studio emerald green candles in varying sizes are burned almost exclusively, and unusually attractive they are when statuettes of wax have formed on the candlesticks.

Many attempts are now being made to produce candles which conform to the color scheme of the particular room in question, and the range of color combinations is interesting indeed. Blue and mulberry, black and white, brown and tan, green and gray, rose and white, are a few of the most common of these. The candle proper is of one hue, while the slightly larger base is of the contrasting shade, and occasionally all tip corners respond as well. Some of these have no visible tip, and are lighted only by holding them in a flame until the surface wax has melted and reveals the wick beneath. One smart set of candles of white, having square sides and finished with curious decorations of black wax on the lower



Reproduced by permission of the director and secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London

Old English chintz pattern

English Chintzes

Almost instinctively one associates chintzes with recollections of old-world rooms in the country with lacquer cabinets and delicate Chippendale and Sheraton furniture—the fragrance of potpourri seems to hang about them in one's memories, and one almost sees the quiet flowery garden stretching out beyond the chintz-hung windows. In the eighteenth century, however, the golden age of chintz production in England, the most elegant ladies of fashion were proud to hang their London drawing rooms with the modish chintz, and the thought of it as essentially a fabric for the country comes much later.

The early history of chintz production in England is obscure in all extremes; no one knows the name of the first printer of cottons. There are a few vague references to the subject in the seventeenth and even in the sixteenth century, but the craft never attained any importance before the great influx of Dutch and French workmen, cotton printers and silk weavers for the most part, which took place during the seventeenth century. Numbers of these workers came to England from the Continent during the second half of the century, and settling in or near London, carried on their calling in their new homes. The silk weavers established themselves, for the most part, at Spitalfields and the cotton workers at Richmond, Bow, or Old Ford.

An interesting old trade card, preserved in the British Museum, illustrates just above the base. These four-sided candles are colonial in character and are more decorative than the plain cylindrical variety, unless the latter are tapering in shape. The woman who likes an ornate candle may choose among an assortment having tiny rosebuds painted along the sides. They of course would be appropriate only in a bedroom. Roman candles, not the combustible type, but short, thick, harmless ones which give promise of burning for many hours, are decorative in libraries or living rooms, and come in dull greens, blues, browns, and yellow. These require tall, sturdy candlesticks to support them, or they look top-heavy and ridiculous.

Pottery candlesticks are being used to considerable extent, both in the unfinished and glazed varieties, and wooden ones cut on tall, simple lines are also in vogue. Brass, copper, china, glass, and silver are all adapted to various types of candles, from the dainty boudoir types to those used in libraries. It is quite as important, of course, to have the right candlestick as it is to select a candle which conforms with the room in which it is used, for failing of this, the effect is lost, most completely, and it were better to adhere to more modern means of illumination.

A decided improvement on the old-fashioned potpourri jar with its closed top, which had to be taken off when the odor of the rose leaves was to be emitted, is the attractive new variety which has an interesting hand-carved wooden top which permits the fragrance of the dried petals to escape quite naturally. The base of these jars is of china or porcelain, dull of hue and often painted with oriental design or figures.

Sweetmeat boxes are so decorative as well as so thoroughly practical, that the hostess who likes to have the most convenient accessories possible is including them in her service set. The most usual variety are round, flat boxes, highly lacquered and decidedly exotic in character. Fitted in the lining is a series of small china compartments, to hold the assortment of goodies which add to its attractiveness when open. The center compartment is round and the others radiate from it, petal-like, in curious shapes which are quite compact when fitted together. The sweetmeat box saves a variety of small bonbon containers to be passed successively, and provides an excellent means of covering the dainties when not in demand.

trates the early days of chintz printing in England. It bears the legend: "Jacob Stampe living at ye sign of The Callico Printer in Houndsditch Prints all sorts of Calicoes Linings Silks Stuffs New or Old at Reasonable Rates." The printer is shown in a little picture carrying on his craft by the use of wooden blocks struck with a mallet, while in the background an apprentice stands by a tub of color. The work was rough in those days, the reign of William and Mary; only the outline was printed on the material, the color being added with a brush, for the art of color printing by the use of successive blocks as yet lay in the future.

In the reign of Queen Anne chintz printing made a notable advance and with the increasing beauty and delicacy of the work printed cottons became so popular for ladies' dresses as well as for furnishing purposes that the Spitalfields silk weavers rose up in arms declaring that their trade was being ruined. A curious old ditty of the period existed called "Spitfields Ballads, or the Weaver's Complaint Against the Callico Madams." In it the weavers lament the good old days of silks and satins and declare: "But now we've a China For the wife of a Prince."

Apparently their protests had some effect, for the printing of cotton was forbidden for a time by act of Parliament.

The chintzes of the eighteenth century were very beautiful productions. The designs were at first practically all copied or adapted from the printed cottons brought over by the East Indian trading companies. In what is known as the Chippendale period, however, when the art of chintz printing may perhaps be said to have reached its high-water mark, the prevailing taste for Chinese and Gothic designs showed itself in the chintzes as well as in the furniture. At this time very great technical as well as artistic excellence had been reached by the chintz workers and the method of printing in colors by means of superimposed blocks was thoroughly understood. Some of the Chinese designs are very charming. The less said about eighteenth century Gothic the better, although if one does not take them too seriously it is impossible to withhold a certain meed of admiration from some of the productions in "the Gothic taste." In one of these a building, purporting to be Gothic, is shown, framed, as it were, by flowery boughs of distinctly Chinese-looking Prunus, a quaint combination, yet somehow pleasing withal.

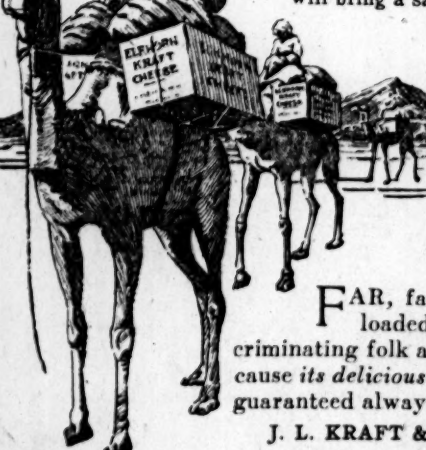
Perhaps the most beautiful of the patterns seen on the chintzes of that period are those in which exotic birds are combined with flowers of an eastern character, and these bear a strong resemblance to the contemporary productions from the china factories of Bow and Worcester. In the reign of Queen Anne the patterns were intertwined, but in the middle of the century they became more disjointed, and later again in the days of Sheraton and Heppelwhite flowery patterns, this time arranged in vertical stripes, took the place of the detached groups of objects of different kinds, while the nineteenth century designers powdered their chintzes with sprays of flowers.

The chintz industry underwent a fundamental change during the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the introduction of machinery for printing raised it to the status of a great industry, although the work thus produced was far from comparable to the beautiful productions of the earlier days of hand printing.

Pebble Decoration

There is an interesting way in which pebbles picked up on the beach may be decoratively used. Small, well-shaped stones should be selected, round or oval, and of as many bright colors as can be found, mixed, of course, with white and black ones. With these, thickly cover the bottom of a plain, undecorated, shallow bowl, not less than 10 inches in diameter, and just cover the pebbles with water. In this arrange one or two flowers—for example, a single water lily and leaf, or a few roses, with the stems cut off. A bowl arranged in this way, especially if raised on a low, black, carved wooden stand, makes a delightful and uncommon table decoration, and has the advantage for town dwellers of requiring only a few blossoms. Some flowers last an unusually long time if thus treated.

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An Afternoon Frock

That one need not always be a skilled dressmaker in order to fashion an effective and becoming afternoon frock has been proved by many young women this season who have adopted the accordion plaited skirt and loose blouse effect. The skirt is the simpler part of the work, since it is only necessary to sew together two and one-half widths of the material, allowing for the hem, which is turned up before the plaiting is done, and then to sew the skirt to the waistband and finish with the placket. The plaiting removes all necessity for draping or goring, which is the difficult part of the work ordinarily.

For the blouse one may select a lovely printed chiffon, delicate in background, with the shade of the skirt dominating, and soft, pastel colors blended harmoniously. The blouse is cut in the loose kimono style, with flowing or tight-fitting sleeves added where the garment ends over the forearm. The neckbands and cuffs may be piped with the skirt satin, of which a long narrow belt is also made. A dainty camisole to match the prettiest contrasting shade of the blouse, so the foundation will bring out this tone quite effectively, adds character to the costume and a decided relieving note. One girl's selection was a rich dark brown satin for the skirt, and a warm tan printed chiffon in which brown and a soft old blue were blended. It was trimmed with a combination of two narrow, double-faced ribbon clusters, of the brown and blue. Bands of the ribbons were used about the wrist, just above the flowing extended cuff, finished with long loops. A dainty bowknot of the ribbons, with streamers, was finally added at the right shoulder to set off the blouse. A row or two of heavy corded silk, inserted with the simple running stitch, would be effective around the neck line and cuffs.

Finding a Home

So much is being said these days concerning a housing problem, the difficulty of finding a home, the scarcity of apartments or houses, and the abnormally high rents charged, that perhaps it would be well for the woman who is house-hunting to stop for a few moments of quiet and take account of stock, so to speak, consider carefully what is the real situation, the truth of the matter. Has not some one said that a problem honestly faced is half solved? At any rate, is not that true?

Now did you ever hear of a family being obliged to move out into a public park, for instance, because of scarcity of houses? Granted, that due probably to the slackening of ordinary building operations during war days there are not so many new apartments and houses to be considered and chosen from as formerly, still there are places to live and plenty for all. Those who for good and excellent reasons must move should have first chance at what there is in the market. The one thing to do is to look at the situation calmly and sanely and just know that there is a place for every one and that he who seeks—in the right way—shall surely find.

In New York, to take a large city for example, October 1 is commonly known as moving day and leases usually date from that time. Just at present the most common topic of conversation is, not the time-worn servant problem, but the question of where to live. It is a matter which demands careful consideration but there is no use getting discouraged over it. There are apartments to rent and houses, too, both to rent and for sale, and in practically every part of the city old houses are being converted into apartments to fill the apparent need.

Why not formulate a general plan of the sort of place desired, or needed, but without hard and fast limitations, along the locality or localities from which one may reach one's work or which, in other respects, meet everyday needs, and then set to work to

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seek intelligently for the right place, go forth with confidence to find one's rightful place.

Rents are high, that is admitted, and most unreasonably so, in many, if not most, instances, at least in the large cities, but if one is to pay higher prices for the necessities of everyday living, then it stands to reason that he must set himself to earn more in return for his contribution to the work of the world. The question is one to be dealt with constructively, not to be turned down in despair as a problem too difficult of solution.

It may happen that the house one finds may not, as to mere externals, be the place of one's choice, but who knows what charming homes are tucked away behind an unattractive exterior; it has been proved that one cannot judge of potential homes by the mere outer appearances of houses, as a real home is created, not found.

One who was obliged to move, since the house in which she had lived was sold unexpectedly, hunted in vain for weeks. One day a friend told her over the telephone of having found an apartment which suited her and her mother, except that it was rather too expensive and really larger than they needed. Upon investigation it was found that they could spare just the two rooms that were wanted. They made a business arrangement about sharing the large and unusually convenient kitchen and there were two housing problems satisfactorily settled.

The exterior of the house was not just what either one would have chosen, but it was neat and well kept and the interior proved to be just the place for which they were waiting.

Pictures and Views

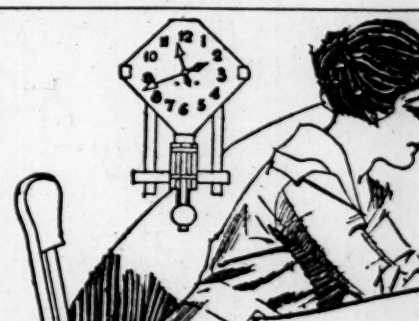
"What a beautiful view you have from your windows," exclaimed the visitor, making her first call in a friend's new home, in a charming old quarter of New York City. "Don't you like the lights shining on the water? How lovely the bridges are at night!" The hostess was frankly pleased at the guest's appreciation.

"Indeed we do love our view," she returned; "but, as it is really a night view, I want you to notice how we have provided for a beautiful day view as well."

The caller looked somewhat mystified, as her friend led her back from the window and drew the curtains close. Then she turned on another light. On the rather narrow wall space between the windows hung an oil painting of a brook, with overhanging branches and leaves in lovely autumn colorings reflected in it, and, overhead, the bluest of October skies.

"The real story of it all is," explained the hostess, "that, while we love our night view with its interesting sky line and the lights along the river and outlining the bridges, it is quite a different outlook by day. Then it is that one sees the tenement house roofs stretching down to the river, the washings hung out on them and other sights not always aesthetic. Even the bit of river visible is quite another thing from what we see by night. So, by day, we let the eastern sunshine filter in through the curtains; but, for a view, we delight in our pictures, particularly this favorite out-of-door one on the outside wall. Instead of looking out of the windows upon dingy roofs, we look between them at our inner river and so rejoice always."

Orange Mirror Pie—Line a deep pie plate with rich crust, prick it and finish the edge with marking. Take 6 oranges, cut them up and add 1½ cups of sugar, juice of 1 lemon, and a heaping tablespoon and a half of powdered gelatin dissolved in water. Cook until the fruit is soft, then strain all carefully. Turn into the freshly baked crust and set to cool and harden. After the pie is cold and the jelly stiff it may be eaten with whipped cream. Gooseberry pie is good made in the same way.



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CANADA MAY SUPPLY
BRITISH TOY TRADESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol, England, declaring that there is a large market in Great Britain for toys and fancy goods, points out, in the course of a recent report, that in 1913, of the total £1,452,723 paid for imported toys and games, £1,183,703 was paid to Germany. These toys he continues, which were of a cheap variety, were made in the agricultural districts and taken to Sonneberg in Sax-Meiningen. They were chiefly produced in the small villages surrounding the town, but had a certain amount of artistic style and finish on account of the skill acquired in the technical training school which the children had to attend. The Germans also did an extensive trade in metal toys, such as small steam locomotives, which were made largely in Bavaria by the use of extensive and valuable machinery.

In the production of dolls the Germans were also experts as a result of years of thought and study in the industry. The heads and faces of dolls were made in large china factories, where the assistance of electrical machinery, and careful work in the furnaces, helped to turn out an attractive product. The arms and limbs were made in the agricultural districts by families in the long winter evenings of the wet weather, with the result that German dolls were produced cheaply. The writer points out that not only in Germany at the present time not in a position to export toys in large quantities but there is a disinclination on the part of the United Kingdom to buy anything from that country. France has to a large extent taken Germany's place as regards the export of toys to the United Kingdom, the value of these in 1918 being considerably over £400,000. Japan and the United States also sent toys of a lesser value, but from all the British possessions toys were sent only to the value of £1436. The Trade Commissioner advises that there are great opportunities for Canada to supply the British market, where the prices ruling at present are very high.

DRY ENFORCEMENT
SUPPORT IS PROMISED

HARTFORD, Connecticut—The Connecticut Temperance Union has formally announced that it will do all it can to assist Julius C. Stremlau, prohibition enforcement director for this State, in endeavoring to carry out the dry law. A new state code to conform with the Volstead act is urged by H. H. Spooner, secretary of the temperance union. On this he says:

"A special legislative session to put this through would be advantageous, but I'm afraid that won't be so easy as it might be on account of this suffrage situation in Connecticut. In Connecticut the Governor cannot call such a session and restrict its operations to a specified purpose, as in some states. If he called a session for needed prohibition legislation he would have to let the Legislature vote on suffrage if it wanted to."

"Personally, I think it would be good politics to have a special Assembly session on suffrage, too. This belief is entirely aside from my views on the merits of suffrage. Suffrage is bound to come and it hurts the reputation of the State and party for both to lag behind with the reactionary."

Mr. Stremlau will direct the prohibition enforcement act in this State under the supervising agency of James S. Shevlin of New York, who has been named federal prohibition enforcement agent for the district comprising Greater New York, Long Island, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

NAVIGATING ON
THE ST. LAWRENCESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Replying to a letter from the Quebec Board of Trade, suggesting that facilities be provided to assist early spring and late autumn navigation on the St. Lawrence River, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the Dominion, has promised assistance on the part of the federal government. "I have realized for some time that the facilities available for the purpose of assisting vessels to navigate the St. Lawrence River after severe weather sets in are quite inadequate," says the Minister. "For reasons that I am sure will commend themselves generally, the department consented to the transfer to the Russian Government of the vessels that would be really effective in combating the ice conditions in the St. Lawrence River."

"My present intention is to take such steps as may be necessary to provide equipment that will be reasonably adequate to assist any vessels that may find it necessary to navigate the St. Lawrence after the ice conditions become severe. The representations submitted by you on behalf of the Board of Trade as to the extent to which facilities should be provided will be borne in mind by me in the course of the further consideration that the question will receive."

NEW ALBERTA ROAD PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—A cross-country wagon road into the north country from Athabasca to Ft. Vermilion, is the latest scheme proposed in the way of Alberta developments. The scheme is being advocated by Lieut.-Col. J. K. Cornwall, and the government will probably be asked to consider the question at its 1920 session. The Athabasca Board of Trade is also supporting the plan, and it is believed all the northern trading and development interests, as well as government and municipal authorities, will be behind it. This road, it is cut through the bush from Athabasca to Vermilion, would be the means of opening up a vast tract of new haying land that has

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

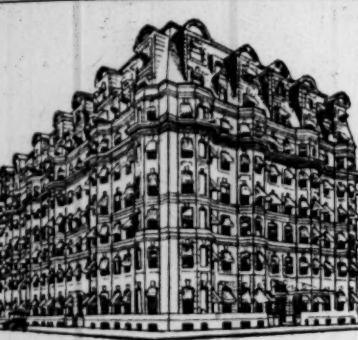
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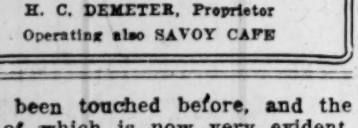
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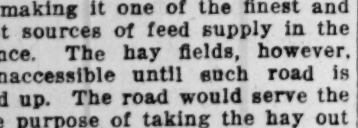
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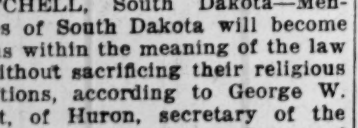
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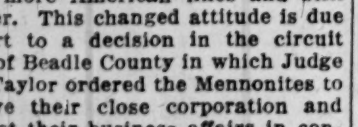
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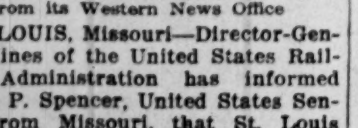
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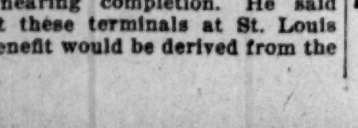
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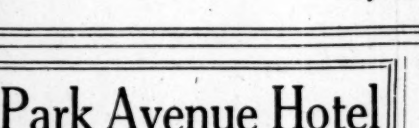
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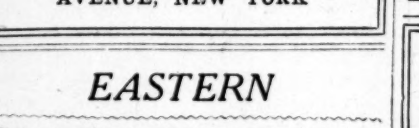
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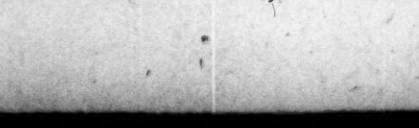
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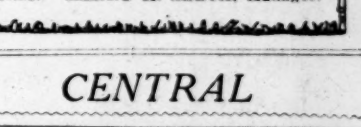
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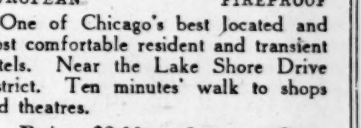
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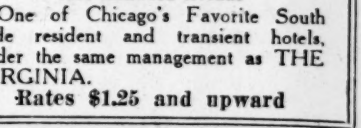
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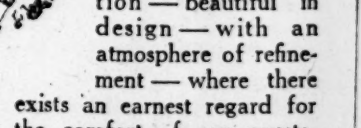
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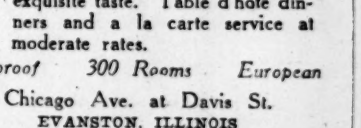
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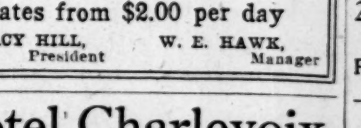
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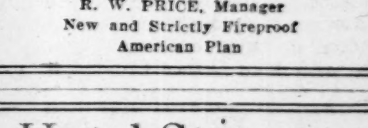
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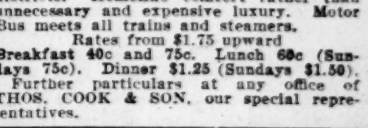
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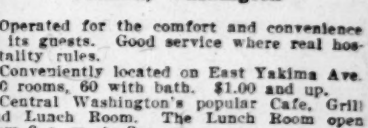
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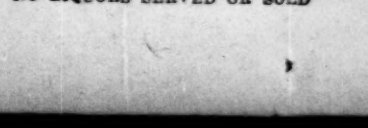
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EDUCATIONAL

ART TEACHING AND INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the quick shifting economic currents of the past four years have brought educators face to face with a situation demanding immediate action to increase facilities for teaching the industrial arts in the United States, is the opinion of Mr. James Parton Haney, director of art in the high schools of New York City.

"The United States is a huge industrial Nation without an industrial art," Mr. Haney began his statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Lacking this industrial art, and notwithstanding American unexcelled flair for organization, quantity production and quick deliveries, it may fall to capture that due portion of the world's trade in manufactured goods which is all but within its grasp. South America, in whose direction manufacturers have been turning, is a market which is still withheld from the bulk of her patronage from the United States. Several reasons for this have been cited, but I have never heard one of the principal ones stated: That goods made in the United States do not equal standards of other countries in certain respects. In previous years South America has been able to buy from Europe, goods better in design, for in Europe a better tradition in design has been maintained, and a much more comprehensive system of training has borne fruit."

"It is to the question of design, that we must look if the United States is to grasp its opportunities. It must produce a large army of workers trained in the application of art to industry. This the time plainly demands. This must be done or America cannot even sell to its own public, the taste of which has improved exceedingly in recent years."

Public Taste Rising

"The cause of this better taste may not be apparent at a glance. There is today no paternalistic Morris or Ruskin to bring beautiful things into the homes of the workers. But there has been a quickening of aesthetic growth which has been going on over a period of years. The purchaser who stands ready to buy has found an increased opportunity for choice between the good and the poor article. Always at any price, he will eventually come to the better thing if faced by such choice."

"This change for the better is marked. I have seen storehouses piled ceiling high with badly-designed furniture, which will not 'move,' as the trade expresses it, even in these times of underproduction, when chairs are as scarce as sugar and eggs. The time was when there was a middle-west and a provincial rural section where these could be unloaded, but now there is no public which will have them at any price. I have seen household articles of both good and bad design exhibited side by side on Grand Street and the Bowery in New York City, and even here, on what may be termed the aesthetic outskirts, the good designs sell and the poor ones do not."

"And to how great an extent this condition applies to the better class of stores in this city we all have opportunity to observe. Tradersmen are quick to search out the wants of their patrons and supply them, although they are slow to forecast these wants. But in many of the store windows there are to be seen nothing but well-designed articles, and the arrangement of the displays themselves reflect the taste of the good designer. And the trade must have those designers in increasing numbers."

Army of Designers Needed

"Thus we see there is a determinism in our industries which is exerting a steady pressure upward, resulting in a demand for more beautiful articles of household use, decoration and wearing apparel, everything that is used and seen, which in its turn is causing a demand for an army of trained designers for their production."

"America has, however, totally inadequate machinery for turning out such an army. The trade is a narrow teacher, and we have no large group trained in the methods of industrial art teaching. That is one of the difficulties. Another is to convince the general public and the tax payers of the necessity of this training. Certain far-sighted Massachusetts school men have recently taken up the cause of the development of drawing and design in the elementary schools because of the value of these subjects as agents to foster the industrial progress of the State."

"Now the wisdom of the original advocates of art for industry's sake has become apparent. More and more we have come to see that child nature best responds to art teaching when this is shown to them in its practical application, when the drawing is drawing for use, when the designs made are to be applied to some constructed form, and when the processes throughout stand revealed and clear."

"In no way does this doctrine stand opposed to the development of the esthetic side of the pupil. On the contrary, it holds that the development of art appreciation is one of the most fundamental and valuable for the child, and that this cannot as well be fostered and encouraged by academic exercises and the copying of pictures. Her artistic training must first be made to deal with concrete things."

"This is the way we start our pupils in the elementary grades. Later we seek to lift out the talented and urge them to specialize. We

have here in New York City a school planned to prepare, through two high school years, girl pupils who may, on leaving the school, find immediate employment in the trade. The course was laid out on the knowledge gained through a survey of over 1000 industrial establishments, and consultations with their heads. It has proved to be a marked success. "There are very few industrial art schools in the United States, and the obstacles to the plans of those who advocate an immediate and radical extension of instruction along these lines are the obstacles met by the advocates of any new departure in educational methods, or of placing an entirely new subject in the curriculum. They must convince a great many people of the necessity, or at least the desirability of the departure. The large, slow moving body of opinion on educational matters makes quick action difficult."

Art Teachers Confer

Need of More and Better Paid Instructors Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, in speaking at a conference on art instruction at Boston University, recently, said that the increase and improvement of art instruction in the public schools during recent years in the United States, has been probably the most marked development in free education that had come under his notice.

Many more people are interested in public art instruction today than there were 10 years ago, vastly more are interested than there were 50 years ago. Dr. Eliot ascribed this improvement to the fact that "the masses have come to see that art skill of all sorts must contribute to industry."

Dr. Eliot's program topic was: "The Place of Drawing in General Education." He said that he felt that such a topic was too narrow, as art instruction meant color as well as form to him, and drawing concerns itself with form. He would give elementary instruction in art to every child, for nothing in education gives more personal power than "skill of eye and ear and hand." The primary object of education, he believed, was "the development of personal power" together with the gaining of capacity for "innocent, deeply moving, long-lasting enjoyment."

The conference was held at the invitation of the Boston University School of Education. Joseph London Smith outlined certain aims of art instruction which it would be well to pursue, and Fred H. Daniels, art supervisor in the public schools of Newton, Massachusetts, explained standards of art instruction that he had found it profitable to strive for. In particular, he found satisfaction in the successful instruction of eighth grade pupils in Newton in elements of home decorating and furnishing. Edward W. Forbes, director of the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, explained to the teachers methods he had found of use in concentrating the attention of pupils upon single works of art. "It is better to look at five pictures for an hour than to spend the hour in aimless wandering through numerous galleries of an art museum," he said. "Better still, look at one picture for an hour."

The brief discussion which followed the reading of the papers, brought out plainly the fact that there is a shortage of art teachers, even for the present program of art instruction in the public schools. Yet it was agreed that there is aesthetic and practical need for the extension of art instruction. One teacher, evidently expressing the sentiments of many of the others, said she had found it difficult to get supplies for her work. The school authorities often appear not to be aware of the value of art instruction.

There was also evident agreement to the statement of one teacher that art instructors devoted seven hours a day and often more to their school work, and that these long hours left insufficient time to the teacher for his or her own development of art expression. What can be done about this did not become clear in the discussion. It was evident that most of the teachers would feel encouraged if they could get assistants needed to do the work, the necessary supplies, and sufficient pay to make both ends meet without the exercise of sharp economy. That these teachers are devoted to their work was evident from the obvious sincerity of their remarks.

They appeared greatly heartened by the remarks of Dr. Eliot, and one even appealed to him to use "his great influence" to better the conditions of and enlarge the scope of art instruction. He replied that he would do what he could; but that this was something that every individual should take up with his own city and state authorities. The authorities or bodies that have charge of the expenditure of public money, he said, are the ones that are to be enlightened first. Given the necessary apparatus, funds, and teachers, the schools will do their work. The great need of education today, he said, is largely increased appropriations.

MONTANA COLLEGE HEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MISSOULA, Montana—Alfred Atkinson was recently inaugurated as president of the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Bozeman, Montana. He was chosen to succeed James Hamilton. During the war Professor Atkinson was food administrator for the State of Montana, serving in that position for two years.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHINA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A stirring address on Chinese higher education, especially in connection with the Hong Kong University, was lately delivered by Prof. Middleton Smith at the Oriental School of Languages. The lecture, indeed, was not confined within these limits, but opened up the whole subject of "The Industrial Future of China," as the title of the discourse indicated.

That industrial future was, however, approached from the professor's special point of view of engineering in connection with his own university, a view that broadened out, as he went on, in a very interesting way. His Excellency, the Chinese Minister, presided at the meeting and dwelt upon the value of the help that Great Britain could give to develop the vast resources of China. The Governor of the Bank of England was also present and spoke as to the desirability of co-operation between the two nations.

After a few preliminary observations, Professor Smith came to his own connection with education in Hong Kong. His address, though here somewhat abbreviated, was substantially as follows:

University of Hong Kong

"Let me explain that in 1912 I was invited by the council of the University of Hong Kong to occupy the chair of engineering in that new seat of learning. It is typical of the changed ideas in the Far East that the first chair to be founded was that of civil and mechanical engineering. This is called the 'Taikoo' chair, because of the munificence of the firms who endowed it. It was of great advantage to obtain such an eminent diplomatist, scholar, and administrator as Sir Charles Eliot, C.B., K.C.M.G., LL.D., as the first principal and vice-chancellor. As no doubt you are all aware, Sir Charles has recently been appointed British Ambassador at Tokyo, after doing some months' service to the Empire as British High Commissioner in Siberia."

"During the period when I was serving with Sir Charles Eliot it was impossible for me to speak of his work at the university, but I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing in public my great appreciation not only of his personal kindness to myself and my family, but also of his extreme patience with an individual whose training and methods of work were entirely different to his own. Sir Charles Eliot is a master of it, I do not know how many languages. On the other hand, my work is concerned with machinery, which does not usually appeal to those who know little of its working, and have not studied the romance of its evolution. Therefore, I am peculiarly conscious of the value of the encouragement which was given by the first principal of the university during its early days."

"The point of view which I desire to place before you this afternoon concerning China is simply this. The tide of scientific progress and development, which has utterly transformed other parts of the earth, has traveled round at last to the shores of the most ancient of nations, and it is inevitable that it will sweep over the whole country. For my own part I say frankly, that I am delighted that such is the case. I have no doubt at all that the country that will benefit most of all is China; but I am also quite sure that other parts of the world will also gain immensely by the industrial development which is inevitable."

A Race Tribute

"I have a very great admiration indeed for many of the characteristics of the Chinese, but the longer that I work among them the more I am sure that the idea of the 'yellow peril,' either in the military or economic sense, was nothing but a misapprehension in the mental wilderness of the now finally discredited war lord."

"It is absurd for Europeans to argue that if the Chinese acquire scientific knowledge they will arm their millions and invade Europe. The outstanding characteristic of the Chinese is peacefulness, and I am convinced that Europe will gain immensely in this respect by intercourse with them in industrial projects. I find the Chinese students industrious, cheerful, everything almost that a teacher desires in his student, but I have not found that they possess these rather more boisterous characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon which leads him to adventure in all possible directions. Although centuries ago the Chinese built their great wall and their not less wonderful grand canal, and although they claim to have invented various things, such as the compass, yet I find that the engineering work in China of the past has been, like the general characteristics of the race, static."

"What is to be the effect of this new knowledge upon China? Let us first remember the words which define the work of the engineer. His object is to utilize the resources of nature for the use and convenience of man. In China, that means, as elsewhere, that by irrigation or steam plows, or boats propelled by oil up the rivers, by postal or railway communication, by electricity supply, sanitation, refrigerating machinery, or other engines of modern civilization, he will make two blades of rice, or corn, or grass, grow where one was before."

"The scale of living will inevitably rise, and the purchasing power of millions of orientals will be enormously increased. When they thoroughly realize the significance of this new knowledge they will develop their mines, harness the water power, irrigate the desert, reclaim the swamp."

"The great hope of the future for the world lies in the cooperation of the Anglo-Saxon and the Chinese races. Sharp as is the contrast between the energetic and dynamic temperament of the Anglo-Saxon and the philosophic or static outlook of the Chinese, yet there is something strangely common in temperament to both nations. It is still true that the Chinese merchant's word is as good as his bond, and we may hope that both nations have this in common, that they believe in a square deal."

LONDON SCHOOL INSPECTION

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—London has always presented peculiar difficulties in regard to the supervision of its schools as a whole. That there must be some general supervision is sufficiently obvious, and yet most of the mistakes that have been made arose from placing too little confidence in the capacity of teachers, especially head teachers, to control, organize and examine their own pupils. Like all other schools receiving government grants, those of London are visited by the inspectors of the Board of Education; indeed, there was a time not so long ago when these officials attempted themselves to report on the progress of each pupil in the elementary subjects of instruction. But this was not the whole burden of inspection. The London school board, now replaced by the education committee of the London County Council, found that it needed independent sources of information about a school population larger than that of many full-grown states, and accordingly was led to establish its own inspectorate.

Thus the harassed teacher found himself subjected to a double fire of reports and examinations, especially salient because of the well-known, though less attempt to estimate the detailed annual advance of every pupil. On this subject the staff of the school were far better informed than any inspector. It is true that from the first some attempt was made to differentiate the character of the reports made by the board's own officials, but where the number of schools to be dealt with was so large, and each school itself so vast and busy a hive, the methods of supervision adopted by the state and by the London education authority tended to approximate to one another.

Futile Methods Dropped
What first led to a radical change in the whole system was the gradual abandonment by the state of that futile individual examination of children by its inspectors, and of that equally futile computation of the grant upon the basis of the number of pupils who passed the test. Soon after the introduction of a better code and wiser methods of assessing grants, came the replacement of the board by the education committee of the London County Council, and the enlargement of the duties of the authority which now for the first time entered the field of secondary education in London. Mr. Fisher's act of last year still further widens the activities of the committee by requiring it to organize and administer part time continuation schools for boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18.

Recognizing that the old order of things is at last passing away, the education committee have proposed a completely new plan for the organization of its inspectorate, a plan which they are now submitting to the London County Council for its approval. If the scheme is put into operation, the number of inspectors and organizers shall be reduced from 75 to 44. The total of their salaries is also to be brought down, though not in the same ratio, for individual pay is to be raised; thus the reduction is only from £29,335 to £22,000.

As for the basic conception underlying this reorganization, the committee may be allowed to speak for themselves. They say: "As the keynote of Mr. Fisher's act is a complete scheme of education for the area dealt with by the authority, by means of which every section of education work, from the nursery school to the university, should be thoroughly coordinated, with a provision for promotion and interchange of pupils from one section to another, according to their educational ability, we have come to the conclusion that in order to assist in bringing about complete coordination as contemplated by the act, our ultimate scheme of the inspectorate should provide a body of officers who will deal with London education as a whole, having under their supervision all different types of schools within the area, and all of whom will be interchangeable among the various forms of educational institutions."

Duties Altered
To comprehend the radical change which is thus made, it should be grasped that the 75 inspectors and organizers at present serving under the committee are divided off according to the grade of school with which they deal. The divisional inspectors serve the primary schools. The new basis of division is to be the particular area of London, and all types of schools within the area are to come within the purview of the inspectorate. But this in itself would not necessarily lead to an economy in the supervising staff. Far from it. The committee recognize that had they kept to the old plan of distribution, they would have had to increase the staff. So they would too, under the new scheme, if all they had in contemplation was a redistribution of the inspectorate with the same duties as heretofore. The real break with the past lies in this: that the inspectors are to become advisers; they are no longer to spend their time in making reports and in detailed inspections. In future they are to confer and to advise.

In other words, the head teachers will have a much freer hand and increased responsibility. Duties that are properly theirs will no longer be given to the inspectors. Again, the words of the committee may be quoted: "One important effect of the application of the new Education Act will be a strengthening of the position

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of the head teacher in the school, especially in the elementary school, with the result that, while the character of the inspectors' duties in connection with the school will be to some extent altered, their routine work will be reduced."

Higher responsibilities are, in point of fact, to be placed upon both inspectors and head teachers. It follows that greater care than ever will have to be exercised in the choice of both, and that the holders of these positions should be men and women of judgment, organizing power, and ripe experience. Given such qualifications, those in authority, whether head teachers or inspectors, will be able to bring the London schools up to a point that they have not hitherto reached, and the full effects of rightly adjusted duties are certain to be manifested.

Details of New Scheme
For the information of those who may be interested in the details of the new scheme, the following information about the classification of the inspectorate is added. The Education Committee propose that there shall be:

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

Sir Cooper Perry has been appointed principal officer of the London University, a post which has remained unfilled since Sir Henry Miers went to Manchester. In view of his new work Sir Cooper Perry resigned his office as vice-chancellor and, Dr. Sydney Russell was elected in his place. Amongst other appointments at the London University is that of Sir Richard Glazebrook, K. C. B., F. R. S., to the Zaharoff chair of aviation. He will also hold the post of director of the department of aeronautics at the Imperial College, South Kensington. Sir Richard retired this year from the directorship of the National Physical Laboratory, a position he had occupied for 20 years, indeed ever since the foundation of that government department. Dr. Arthur Percival Newton is selected as the first occupant of the newly established Rhodes chair of "Universal history" tenable at King's College. His duties will begin next September.

A determined effort is being made by the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, to shake itself free from its present connection with the University of London. Nearly a year ago the professors of the college presented a memorandum pointing out that, in their view, it was necessary that the college should be permitted to grant its own degrees. This demand was afterward affirmed by a representative meeting of students and, later on, adopted by the governors. In support of their views, these last have now sent a deputation to the lord president of the Council, Mr. A. L. Balfour, and the president of the Board of Education, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher. On behalf of his colleagues, the Marquess of Crewe, chairman of the governing body, pressed that the Imperial College might either be constituted a university, with faculties in natural science and technology, but without other faculties usually found in a university, or be empowered to grant its own degrees as a college, which was the proposal now being made; or to award degrees of some other university, presumably London University, on the sole testimony of the college professors under whom satisfactory work had been done. These proposals, or some of them, run directly counter to the recommendations of the Royal Commission which reported on university education in London shortly before the war. Such a determined attempt on the part of the Imperial College to isolate itself has evidently aroused anxiety at University College, where one of the professors urges that if the Imperial College is to be made a separate university, it would be unfair to deny the same status to the two great colleges, University and King's. Thus higher education in London would be split into fragments.

Never before have there been so many appeals for the augmentation of university funds. Besides £500,000 for Manchester University and £150,000 for its College of Technology, £400,000 are to be made to raise £500,000 each for the Universities of Leeds and Liverpool and for the London School of Economics. As vice-chancellor of the Leeds University, Sir Michael Sadler pointed out that there was justification for this appeal on the grounds that the number of academic students at Leeds had doubled since the year before the war broke out, and that if accommodation had been available, the university authorities could have admitted in addition many hundreds of deserving candidates whom they had had to turn aside. Sir William Beveridge, for the London School of Economics, not only insisted on the increase of students in long-established departments of his institution, but dwelt on the well-nigh overwhelming success of the new courses for commercial training in connection with the degrees in commerce. Y. M. C. A. huts, he said, were being used temporarily to accommodate the rush of fresh students, but what was needed was an entirely new building reaching back from Kingsway into the old Clare Market. For this purpose alone £140,000 was required.

An official intimation has been received at Swansea from the Privy Council that the King has granted a charter of incorporation to the technical college of that city, raising it to university rank. Recently a local committee, representative of all interests appealed for £150,000 as an endowment fund. Toward this sum nearly £100,000 has already been contributed. The Swansea University College now ranks with the other constituent colleges of the Welsh University, and can grant degrees.

Frank E. Spaulding, superintendent of public schools, Cleveland, Ohio, is to become head of the department of education of the graduate school of Yale University, following the completion of the present school year. Mr. Spaulding was graduated from Amherst in 1889. He studied in Europe for three years and returned to the United States to teach in the Louisville Military Academy. He then became, in succession, superintendent of schools in Ware, Passaic, New Jersey, Newton, Massachusetts, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Spaulding was a member of the commission which organized an educational program for United States troops overseas.

The Phi Beta Chapter at Harvard University has revived its scholarship bureau, which was inactive during the war. The bureau aims to aid undergraduates in their study difficulties. Instruction as to productive methods of study will be given rather than tutoring help.

Communications intended for the committee should be addressed to Mr. C. Cookson, at the offices of the Board of Education, Victoria and Albert Museum, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S. W. 7.

BRITISH INQUIRY AS TO CLASSICS

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—A judicious step has been taken by the Prime Minister in appointing a committee to report upon what is known as classical education in the schools and universities of the United Kingdom. So long as the reports made to him in 1918 on the position of the natural sciences and of modern languages stood alone, it might have been inferred that those inquiries were intended to mark the beginning of an entire break with the past. But the two committees in question showed no desire to do more than restore a balance of studies which had been overweighted on the classical side. The task of the new committee will largely consist in distinguishing between what is formative and what is merely conventional in the teaching of the humanities.

The actual terms of reference are "to inquire into the position to be assigned to the classics (i. e. to the language, literature, and history of Ancient Greece and Rome) in the educational system of the United Kingdom, and to advise as to the means by which the proper study of these subjects may be maintained and improved."

The constitution of the committee is as follows: the Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K. G., chairman; the Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, M. A., D. D., LL. D., Aberdeen University; the Rev. C. A. Alington, M. A., D. D., Eton College; Mr. S. O. Andrew, M. A., Whitgift Grammar School, Croydon; Miss M. D. Brock, LL. D., Mary Datchelor School, Camberwell; Professor the Rev. Henry J. Browne, S. J., M. A., National University of Ireland; Prof. John Burnet, LL. D., Ph. D., St. Andrews University; Mr. T. R. Glover, M. A., St. John's College, Cambridge; Sir Henry Hadow, M. A., D. Mus., Sheffield University; Miss K. Jex-Blake, Girton College, Cambridge; Prof. W. P. Ker, F. B. A., M. A., D. Litt., University College, London; Mr. J. G. Legge, Director of Education, Liverpool; Mr. R. W. Livingstone, M. A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Mr. G. A. Macmillan, D. Litt., of Messrs. Macmillan & Co.; Prof. Gilbert Murray, M. A., LL. D., D. Litt., Oxford University; Mr. Cyril Norwood, M. A., D. Litt., Marlborough College; Prof. W. Rhys Roberts, M. A., LL. D., LL. D., Leeds University; Mr. C. E. Robinson, B. A., Winchester College; Prof. A. N. Whitehead, Sc. D., F. R. S., Imperial College of Science and Technology; secretary, Mr. C. Cookson, H. M. Inspector of Schools.

Communications intended for the committee should be addressed to Mr. C. Cookson, at the offices of the Board of Education, Victoria and Albert Museum, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S. W. 7.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Senate and the Expert

It is perfectly plain from the motion introduced into the Senate, by Mr. King, which was favorably reported upon by the Foreign Relations Committee, and finally adopted by the Senate itself, on Wednesday last, that Congress is beginning to realize the claim of Greece to eastern Thrace. That, in the midst of the Treaty-making, the United States experts should have executed a somersault, and, having previously decided in favor of Greece, suddenly transferred their affections to Bulgaria, is an incident which largely loses interest owing to this action of the Senate. For the Senate, wiser than the experts, has dealt, not with theories but with facts, and as a result the Greek in Thrace stands a better chance of coming into his own than he has for some time past.

As a matter of fact the action of the Senate comes at a critical moment. Ever since the American delegation began to weaken on the Thracian question, a corresponding rapprochement with the Turk has been manifesting itself in London, and even more particularly in Paris. In London the exciting cause has been the Muhammadan issue. The supporters of Turkey in the British Commonwealth have not hesitated to wave the green flag with all the energy that is in them. At a time when trouble has been brewing for Downing Street, not only between the Indus and the Ganges, but along the banks of the Nile, the argument that the unrest of Delhi should by no means be augmented by that of Benares has had immense weight. Downing Street seems, however, to be regaining its balance. Men like Lord Curzon and Lord Bryce could not be swept off their feet by the boggy of a jihad. So far, indeed, from strengthening the caliphate in Constantinople, the war, by establishing the Arabian Kingdom round the holy places of Mecca and Medina, has gone far to challenge the supremacy of the Ottoman. Thus the normal drift of common sense is carrying back Downing Street to the place it occupied with respect to the policy of the Near and Middle East when Mr. Wilson, with the first American delegation, came to Paris.

In France, also, extraordinary changes have taken place, though it is too early yet to say what the future orientation of the Quai d'Orsay may be. The retirement, however, of Mr. Clemenceau and the succession of a Socialist, in the person of Mr. Millerand, to the premiership, is not likely to strengthen the hands of the concessionaires or even of the chauvinists. The Quai d'Orsay, in short, like Downing Street, may begin to return to the earlier path of political sanity and safety. For the curious thing is this, that the French chauvinist is ever ready to forget that, with a falling birth rate and a depreciated franc, France is in no position to be striving to hoist the tricolor over territories of such a colossal extent as those lying between Mosul and the Mediterranean; and that is what the chauvinists are claiming for France under the mandatory system, whilst the concessionaires would keep the Ottoman Empire intact, with all the stored-up probabilities of future explosions, and with an utter breach of faith toward Armenia and Greece, for the sake of such advantages as might be forthcoming in the shape of railroads and mines.

The action of the Senate of the United States, therefore, in the particular of Thrace, has done much to bring the Turkish question back into a true focus. The fact is that Washington had almost set the example to London and Paris in this matter of the rehabilitation of Turkey. The support of the claim of Turkey to eastern Thrace was, unquestionably, a first step in the surrender to the Ottoman claim; for it admitted the right of Turkey to territorial possessions in Europe other than might be necessitated by the retention of the caliphate in Constantinople for purposes of diplomatic convenience. The vote of the Senate of the United States uncompromisingly draws the frontier line not at Kavalla but at the Chatalja hills; and demands that the intervening territory shall be surrendered to Greece. For racial, geographic, and historic reasons, which have been explained, again and again, in the columns of this paper, and which are now insisted upon by the United States Senate, the surrender of this territory to Greece is not only a moral necessity but a positive insurance against future trouble.

This is made clearer by the memorandum just presented to Mr. Wilson by 225 members of the faculties of the universities and colleges in different parts of the United States. This memorandum sums up, in brief, arguments which have been stated in these columns, at length, during the period of many months. It makes very short work of the claims of Bulgaria, which are indeed almost iniquitously absurd, and of the faulty reasoning of the American experts, who threw their influence into the Bulgarian scale in Paris. It recites, in the most concise terms, the earlier arguments of the delegations of all the great powers in Paris, arguments which Mr. Venizelos in Paris, Mr. Roussos in Washington, and the friends of Greece everywhere, have insisted upon during the days when the political consistency of the peace delegations seemed to be approaching the nature of ebbing water.

The vote of the United States Senate marks, it is to be hoped, the final turn of the tide. The old conference in Paris has been broken up by the failure, for the time being at any rate, of the United States to ratify the Treaty; by the retirement of Mr. Clemenceau from the premiership, and his failure to be elected President; and by the Fiume policy of Italy. Another peace conference must meet shortly to decide the fate of the Ottoman Empire. When this conference meets it is to be hoped that there will be no further nonsense as to the maintenance of this Empire, either owing to threats of the hoisting of the green flag, or through intrigue for economic concessions. It is to be hoped, also, that Italy will awake to the almost ludicrous inconsistency of claiming Fiume on a racial argument, and holding the islands in the teeth of the same

racial argument. Then, perhaps, the ideal of self-determination within the Ottoman Empire will be allowed to express itself. And northern Epirus, eastern Thrace, Smyrna, and the islands will be allowed to return, after centuries of separation, to the flag from which they were separated by the Ottoman, whilst the national freedom of the persecuted and butchered Armenian shall be made secure.

Reds and the Public Schools

PERHAPS it was merely coincidence that the newspapers that reported the preliminaries of the trial of the five Socialists on the basis of their fitness to occupy places in the New York Legislative Assembly at Albany, the other morning, chronicled also the recommendation of the president of the Board of Education, before the Lusk Committee in the New York City Hall, that the board be given more power to deal directly with public school teachers charged with disloyalty. There may be no direct relation between the Albany investigation and the New York recommendation, but they give a striking indication of the fact that un-American ideas are now presenting themselves at the very heart of the most fundamental American institutions. Alienism, long tolerated in the mass, as something that could be trusted to pass off in the vapor from the American melting pot, is now having to be met and coped with individually as a phase of representative government and as a problem of the conduct of the public schools.

There is a prospect that the Albany proceedings will provide a speedy clarification of the complications with respect to government. The case of the five Socialists is forcing such a test of Americanism as cannot fail to have a good effect upon Americans and aliens alike. But radicalism in its public school activities so far promises no such clean-cut results. If its effects upon the school system were more readily discernible, there would be cause for congratulation. The menace to the schools is of a kind with the menace to representative government. In one, as in the other, the effort to fend off the insidious attack is complicated by the wish to maintain the right of free speech. But the school situation is not yet definite. Undoubtedly there are teachers of Socialistic inclinations; they have a right to their opinions, so long as their personal views do not prevent them from carrying out the instructions of the educational authorities under whom they do their work. Whether, and if so to what extent, the apostles of violent overthrow of government are already influential in the public schools is the important question.

What the effect of the ultra-radical control of Russia has been upon the schools is reasonably clear. It appears in Siberian newspaper accounts of the conditions around Irkutsk, when the Bolsheviks were masters there. "The Bolsheviks have closed eight high and sixty-eight secondary schools," says one account; "they have commandeered and looted 100 libraries, and they have burned 108 secondary schools and fifteen libraries." As for instruction given, it unquestionably tended to break down the idea of home and family and substitute the idea of the state, training the child as an economic factor rather than as an individual, and teaching him to refuse to recognize the existence of God. Bolshevism would effect an absolute separation of schools and churches, to be sure; but it would abolish Sunday schools, and all other schools and institutions of whatever sort where the teaching is of a religious nature.

In the United States, the chief evidence of radical effort to carry on an educational system has been its maintenance of so-called Sunday schools under Socialist or Bolshevik auspices. Apparently these schools have not operated to prevent church attendance, but they cannot be said to have encouraged it, and their teaching has been understood to be on an atheistic basis. Far from being of a religious nature, as the term is usually understood, their instruction has been along economic lines, of a sort calculated to instill into the pupils' minds those conceptions of world conditions and forces which might be expected to promote the acceptance of the typical Socialistic or Bolshevistic theories as soon as the pupils should become old enough to think for themselves. Such instruction, of course, has been, in effect, subversive of many of the chief tenets of Americanism, inasmuch as it has been wholly opposed to constitutional government. That this was in fact its tendency was indicated by the closing of many Sunday schools of this character by agents of the government.

In so far as ultra-radical elements are bent upon overturning the established order in America, it is only natural that they should seek to exert their influence, sooner or later, in the field of education. That they should reach into the schools, so far as possible, would seem to be a corollary to the notion that the schools are the foundation of the entire American system. Yet whatever disruption may now be exhibited by the American school establishment, there is probably no general effect yet traceable to the ultra-radical movement. What the schools give evidence of is the unsettling effect induced by the general agitation outside. So far as there are cases of apparent disloyalty among teachers, they will doubtless disappear in the face of the more careful analysis of personal convictions and theories that seems to be induced by developments such as that now under way at Albany. Teachers, like other kinds of Americans, may be expected to discover the difference between free speech and sedition, and to govern themselves accordingly. That distinction is one that needs most urgently to be made by all sorts of Americans just now. When the teachers learn to make it, the schools will have acquired a powerful safeguard against disruption. And the doubt in the present situation will then be well on the way toward dissipation.

The Children of Missouri

PARENTS in Missouri will do well to recall Dryden's line in "Absalom and Achitophel,"

Some had their sense impos'd on by their fear.

At the invitation of the State Department of Health, it seems, the United States Public Health Service is to make a state-wide survey. One of the first steps in the investi-

gation is to be a house-to-house canvass. A physician and a public health nurse are to call at each house where there are children who have not yet gone to school. School children will also be examined so thoroughly that a card index of their health histories can be made. The whole crusade is for the purpose of inducing each community, not only in Missouri but everywhere else in the country, to make this work permanent. In other words, this one State is to be made, for the present, a great experimental laboratory for the purpose of suggesting to the populace the latest theories. Truly, parents and children alike will need to keep wide awake in order to avoid being imposed on.

This modern imposition and inquisition shows how all the seemingly slight and harmless encroachments of schemers for this sort of thing are now being coordinated and extended as people ten years ago would hardly have dreamed would ever be possible. England and Canada now have departments of public health. The goal in every country would seem a great bureaucracy with a complete tabulation of every person's so-called physical history, as a basis for the persuasive suggestions of the dominant allopaths. As steps to this goal, such things as the inducing of mothers to have their infants weighed, the experiments with milk in the schools, and talks by doctors and nurses to associations of parents and teachers, have all had their part. In all this the Red Cross has been particularly active. As one of the official pamphlets for the November campaign stated, "Government health officials have said repeatedly that they could carry out any public health program with an organized Red Cross personnel to aid as agents of inspection and instruction." Add to this the fact that, as The Times of London pointed out in connection with a meeting of the British Medical Association, "The doctors realize that the war has opened to them a new world," and one may see something of the broad significance of this health drive in Missouri.

Now the public certainly does not have to put itself under the domination of the doctors. Perhaps all this medical propaganda will have to spend its force in futility. But sooner or later every one has to prove for himself that his health does not depend on any theories. No one need be afraid to stand for what he knows. There is no reason even to be afraid of all this campaign of the public health service. The so-called poorer classes, moreover, do not have to submit docilely to any imposition of baseless theories, any more than do others. In his "Castilian Days" John Hay wrote of conditions in Spain. "Whether it be from their more regular and active lives, or from their being unable to pay for medical attendance, the poorer classes suffer less from sickness than their betters." Any nation should beware of taking the stand that the people themselves do not know what is good for them. There can and should be the right kind of education; but this is not any such crusade of suggestion as that now being started in Missouri. It is possible to educate even the instigators of the crusade in a way that perhaps they had not anticipated.

The Port of London

LONDON is much relieved. For many years, stretching back into centuries, she had, until recently, taken a sober pride in the fact that the Port of London was not only the greatest port in the United Kingdom, but the greatest port in the world. The war, however, which brought about so many changes, brought about a change even in that. London did not hear much about it, but she had an uneasy feeling that the forest of masts and funnels in the Pool was thinner than it was wont to be; whilst the tugs could steer a straighter course than formerly in the fairway of Limeus Reach. A few days ago, the whole story was revealed by the Port of London Authority in a dignified communiqué. What London had suspected was true. The masts and the funnels in the Pool had been fewer, and there had been more room in Limeus Reach. But London might take heart of grace. Such conditions were conditions of the past. The diversion of shipping, occasioned by the war, had ceased to operate. For weeks and months past, there had been a steady return to the old sea paths, and the Port of London was itself again.

And what a self it is! "It is impossible for words to describe," says an old-time writer, "the traffic carried on below London Bridge. Where every tide produceth a world of wonders, and no sooner removeth one fleet to the several parts of the known world, but it bringeth in another freight of merchandise." All great river ports are, of course, much the same. The near view which is to be had at the ends of hundreds of narrow streets, from London Bridge to Woolwich, might well be duplicated in hundreds of other places. But mount the top span of the Tower Bridge, and look east; or stand on the heights of Greenwich Park, and look west; and it is possible to gain some idea of all that is comprehended in the four words, the Port of London.

But perhaps the best way of all is to approach it from the sea; to arrive off Gravesend of a summer's evening, some hours before sunset, and then, with pilot aboard, set out on that wonderful journey of thirty miles or more up the river to London Bridge. There is plenty of time to see everything there is to be seen. Four miles an hour, for sea-going ships, is the speed limit. And there is indeed much to be seen. At first, once Gravesend and Tilbury are left behind, it is mostly river, vast expanses of silently moving waters, stealing over the lowlands of Plumstead Marshes, on one side, and Barking Level on the other. Very soon, however, the ships begin, the wharves, the warehouses, the gantries, the cranes; and, once Woolwich is passed, there is no break in it all, all the twelve miles to London Bridge.

Blackwall, Millwall, Greenwich, Deptford, Shadwell, Rotherhithe, Wapping, Limehouse, each name, to those who know "the river," recalls its own special picture, marking the well-known stages of the journey. All the while the river is becoming narrower. The great double and treble rows of shipping, tied up by the wharf sides, seem to encroach more and more upon the fairway. It is a slow progress. Long before even Blackwall is reached darkness will have fallen. But it is worth while. The approach to London by the river is wonderful at all

times. The approach on a clear summer's night is most wonderful of all. For the river is never dark. Thousands of lights, white, green, and red, are to be seen, on all hands; whilst away beyond, on both sides, is the limitless immensity of London, seeming, at every few yards, to bank the river more closely. "Down the middle of the river," says one writer, speaking of the approach, through the Pool, to the Tower Bridge, "stretches a path of silver light, and as the drifting barges creep from the darkness they stand out sharp and black against the glitter for a moment. All around, the winches are rattling and groaning, spitting steam in spasmodic jerks; and now and then, as some upward-bound vessel nears the bridge, the clang of the bell warns the traffic off, and the two great bascules rise grandly, the red lights turning into green." This is "the end of the journey," for beyond is the gray outline of London Bridge.

Notes and Comments

THE street-car problem is just as noticeable, nowadays, in the small town as in the large city. In the former, where the single, one-man car rolls its flat wheel over the single track every half hour, the problem is not one of overcrowding. It is, rather, to induce sufficient people to ride the one mile or the two miles to make the traction system pay. In such a place as Cheyenne, Wyoming, or Reno, Nevada, the general public would not greatly miss the street cars; but for the few who feel that they need them there must, apparently, be provided some sort of cheap automobile service to take their place. And in the long run, the jitney service may prove more flexible than the track-bound street cars could ever be.

CERTAIN peculiarities which have distinguished Paul Deschanel's career are perhaps receiving their explanation, now that he has been elected to the presidency of the French Republic. One of these is the fact that he has never accepted the decoration of the Legion of Honor. Now that he is the Chief Executive of the Nation, he becomes automatically the grand master of this order, and it is commonly reported that he persistently refused the decoration because he was looking forward to the day when he should enter upon a tenure of office at the Elysée, and felt that that honor would be accentuated by the fact that he would become grand master of the Legion without having previously been decorated. Another interesting sidelight upon his character is afforded by the fact that he has never consented to accept the portfolio of any ministry, or to form a ministry with himself as Premier. This also is explained as being due to his ambition to become President, an ambition which he felt could be the more easily attained if he had never identified himself with any political order.

PEOPLE who have followed the suggestion of the United States Government officials in practicing economy, and refraining from buying anything which they could forgo, are apparently about to see the fruits of their efforts in reduced prices. New York garment dealers are quoted as saying that the consumers are refusing to be "made the goats" any longer, and are stopping buying to an extent that is being felt in the stores. This course, it is predicted, will lead merchants to reduce prices, in order to retain business. It takes a great mass long to get started, but it is difficult to stop it; so it may be well for the shoe men, who are still predicting higher prices, to "stop, look, and listen."

AN INVENTION of which more will certainly be heard, if it proves successful in practice, has been made in England, for the device permits the exhibition of motion pictures in a brightly lighted room, and greatly increases their adaptability to educational use. Wherever motion pictures served to illustrate spoken description, their daylight visibility would make them much more convenient. One may doubt, however, if the proprietors of motion-picture theaters will be much interested, for the darkened auditorium is a part of the accepted environment of theatergoing, whether the players are real or photographed. For that matter, the darkened auditorium is also, within its limits, a form of fuel conservation that, in the sum total of theaters, must amount to a considerable saving.

TURNING back the pages of American history, somebody has found the Whisky Rebellion of 1794, and the reminder falls pat with the coming of national prohibition. "What a change," as remarks The New York Times, "has come over the spirit of Americans in little more than a century, that now so much greater a change should be so placidly received!" The Whisky Rebellion followed the imposition of an excise tax by the new federal government and some 16,000 men in western Pennsylvania took up arms against the government. The revolutionists thought themselves in revolt against the State; but the question had been flatly presented whether the United States Government was really the head of the national family, and President Washington met it just as flatly by putting down the insurrection. One looks back and sees public opinion in general agreement with the revolutionists that liquor was a "necessary of life"; whereas today public opinion is equally agreed that it is not.

IN a time when the majority of people evidently like to know what is going on "behind the scenes," Mr. J. J. Willaman, of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, probably takes little or nothing from the enjoyment of perfumery by revealing that it is as likely to be produced by a chemist combining his chemicals as by extraction from flowers—though one would expect to find the information in the Boudoir Mirror, were there such a publication, rather than in the American Food Journal. Ten billion pounds of flowers are said to be picked each year in Grasse, France, for the perfumery makers, but it takes hundreds of pounds of flowers for a pound of essence, and so chemistry must, it seems, help in supplying the market. Fortunately, like the rose by any other name, a new-mown hayfield will continue to smell just as sweet, even after one has learned that its fragrance may be due to "crystalline lactone coumarin," which can be made in a chemical laboratory.